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THREE CENTS

NEW ALIGNMENT ON TREATY FORECAST BY ITS OPPONENTS

Republicans Claim a Gain in
Strength, Possibly Sufficient to
Adopt Johnson Amendment—
Compromises on Reservations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
Prospects of a sudden shift in the
alignment on the treaty and the league
issue in the Senate on Monday brought
new hope to the opposition camp
which has been bending all its ener-
gies for several days toward a drive
for the adoption of the Johnson amend-
ment, equalizing the voting power of
the United States and the British Em-
pire. The success of the amendment
is no longer considered a forlorn hope,
as one of the doubtful senators, John
K. Shields (D.), of Tennessee, de-
finitely announced yesterday that he
would support the amendment when the
time comes for a roll call.

The announcement caused consid-
erable dismay in the Administration
ranks, as the Democratic leaders had
given the President assurance that all
the amendments to the treaty were
well in hand and would be voted
down. Following the announcement
of Senator Shields yesterday, and that
of David I. Walsh (D.), Senator from
Massachusetts, on Thursday, the Re-
publican leaders were able to count
on four Democrats, at least, who are
pledged to break away from their
party affiliations on this proposal.

These are James A. Reed of Missouri,
Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma, John K.
Shields of Tennessee, and David I.
Walsh of Massachusetts.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator
from Nebraska, and leader of the fight
for the Administration, refused to ad-
mit the possibility of defeat on this
important issue. He asserted that
there would be enough defections
from the Republican ranks to offset
any cleavage on the Administration
side of the Senate.

Compromises Reported

The general situation yesterday
showed signs of clearing up. It was
definitely learned that the differences
of the Republican majority over the
question of reservations to the treaty
and the league had been entirely
smoothed over, largely through the
activities of former President William
Howard Taft, who acted as harmon-
izer between the Lodge group and the
small group of Republican "moder-
ates" who stood out against the re-
servation to Article X presented by
the Foreign Relations Committee.

Agreement was reached on a reser-
vation acceptable to the entire Repub-
lican side of the Senate. It is a com-
promise between the committee's
reservation and that proposed by
Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator
from North Dakota. It was this com-
promise which President Wilson de-
nounced in his speech at Salt Lake
City, though at that time it was not
known that Mr. Taft had been active
in its adoption.

Mr. Taft has also come forward with
a reservation to take the place of the
Johnson amendment. The adoption of
this proposal would strike a rude blow
at Canada's aspirations for eligibility
to representation on the council of
the League of Nations, in accordance
with the assurances given Sir Robert
Borden in a letter written by Premier
Clemenceau, President Wilson, and
Mr. David Lloyd George, and in which
they said that Canada was eligible
to a seat on the council, notwithstanding
the fact that Great Britain is a
permanent member.

To eliminate the charge of unequal
representation, Mr. Taft, it is re-
ported, proposes a reservation to the
effect that in no case should any of
the self-governing dominions of the
British Empire have representation
on the council of the league in addi-
tion to the permanent member rep-
resenting Great Britain. It also makes
provision to neutralize the effect of
the six votes that the British Empire
has in the assembly. The proposal
is tantamount to a repudiation of
promise given Canada by the Peace
Conference.

Lenroot Amendment

Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from
Wisconsin, one of the prominent Re-
publicans who preferred a reservation
to the Johnson amendment, came
out yesterday with a substitute amend-
ment, but in case this substitute is not
acceptable, the Wisconsin Senator will
support the amendment proposed by
Senator Johnson. The policy of the
Republican leaders now is to concen-
trate all their strength on the Johnson
amendment, and, failing its adoption,
to insist on a reservation on the lines
proposed by Mr. Taft.

Under unanimous consent agree-
ment reached yesterday, there will be
no vote on the Shantung amendment
before Wednesday of next week. The
agreement provides that after Wed-
nesday this amendment to the treaty
shall be kept before the Senate until
finally disposed of. The indications
now are that it will muster more
votes than was anticipated a few days
ago, even by its friends.

George W. Norris (R.), Senator from
Nebraska, who was the first to take up
the cause of China in the Senate,
spoke for three hours yesterday of
"the integrity" of the Shantung propo-
sal. "The adoption of the amendment
by the Senate would reflect credit on
the United States," would give to
China what belongs to China, and re-

lieve the treaty of one of its most ob-
jectionable features."

The Nebraska Senator devoted much
attention to the statement made by
President Wilson in his Des Moines
speech to the effect that the secret
treaties made with Japan by Great
Britain, France, Italy, and Russia were
necessary to induce Japan to enter the
war on the side of the Allies.

President Contradicted

Senator Norris declared that this
statement by the President was en-
tirely untrue, for the reason that
Japan declared war against Germany
on August 23, 1914, a very short time
after the war began, and at that time
no agreements of any kind had been
made by Japan with any of the other
governments. He continued:

"It is said in extension of this
provision in the treaty that Japan
will go ahead and keep Shantung, and
we will do no good for China by re-
fusing to sign. Suppose that were
true, what does it amount to? Re-
gardless of what may happen, let us keep
our hands free from being stained
with the innocent blood of one of our
Allies. If Japan will rob China, any-
way, we can at least say we don't
approve it. The President has said
this amendment would make it nec-
essary for us to go to war to help
China get Shantung. Nothing could
be further from the truth than that
statement. So far as I know, nobody
has suggested such a thing, or ad-
vocated it. But even if we don't go to
war, there is no reason why we should
give our consent to such a robbery.

"Then it is said, if we don't agree
to it, we will have no treaty. If that
be true, it would be better to have no
treaty at all than for the United States
to be a party to such a crime against
a friendly people. I believe Mr. Lan-
sling told the truth when he said in his
testimony before the Foreign Rela-
tions Committee that if we had not
agreed to the secret treaties, Japan
would not have refused to sign the
League of Nations. If the President,
when at the peace table he learned of
the existence of the secret treaties,
had told the other powers, right then,
that the United States would refuse
to deal with them and would not be a
party to any peace negotiations on
the basis of those secret treaties, he
would have made himself the greatest
figure in the world's history."

ENFORCEMENT CODE
UP TO PRESIDENT

Motion to Recommit Defeated
by Vote of 83 to 280, and
the Prohibition Measure Has
Been Passed by Both Houses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—By a vote of 231 to 70, the House
of Representatives yesterday adopted the
prohibition enforcement code after a
day of debate and after efforts on the
part of the liquor forces to postpone
action by recommitting the confer-
ence report. The motion to recommit
the measure was voted down by the
decisive majority of 83 to 280. When
every parliamentary method of post-
ponement was exhausted, what was
probably the final roll call on the ques-
tion of prohibition in Congress was
taken.

The enforcement code now goes to
the President and becomes operative
the moment he signs it. Owing to the
fact that the President is not per-
mitted to attend to business for the
time being, a few days may elapse be-
fore he signs the bill. It is known,
however, that A. Mitchell Palmer, the
Attorney-General, and the commis-
sioner of internal revenue are anxious
to use immediately the powers granted
under the law, and for this reason, the
President is expected to sign the
measure at an early date.

Officials of the Department of Jus-
tice believe that the power granted
under the bill will permit the estab-
lishment of such machinery as will
successfully cope with the methods
used to evade the law. Every prepara-
tion has been made to set this ma-
chinery in motion as soon as the
\$2,000,000 authorization becomes avail-
able.

Opponents of prohibition in course
of the debate yesterday urged that
the enforcement code had been railroaded
through Congress without due consid-
eration.

Speaking for the wets, Warren G.
Dix (D.), Representative from Ohio, com-
plained that the House conferees had
receded from practically all their
amendments, that it had never been
properly explained to the House and
that debate on it had always been re-
stricted.

"The House gave more considera-
tion to this bill than it did to any
other measure before this Congress,"
replied John N. Tinker (R.), Rep-
resentative from Kansas. "Ten years
from now no member will be willing to
admit that he opposed it."

"Instead of criticizing the House
conferees and the Senate Judiciary
Committee, the House should thank
them for the way in which they han-
dled the most difficult piece of legisla-
tion ever submitted to the House,"
said H. M. Towner (R.), Representa-
tive from Iowa.

A. J. Volstead (R.), Representative
from Minnesota and chairman of the
House Judiciary Committee, insisted
that the enforcement code is as liberal
in its provisions as could be reason-
ably expected. For the first time in
the history of a prohibition law, he
said, the manufacture and sale of near-
beer is permitted, a concession denied
in all state prohibition statutes.

NON-BOLSHEVIST RUSSIA STILL RICH

Whole of Southern Section Is
Reported to Be Overflowing
With Corn—Harvest Every-
where Is Said to Be Splendid

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—In
a dispatch from Rostoff-on-the-Don,
the special correspondent of The Chris-
tian Science Monitor, who has returned
to Russia from England, writes that,
contrary to the general belief, non-Bol-
shevist Russia at least is by no means
starving, and that "despite all the up-
heavals, catastrophes, socialistic ex-
periments, and destructiveness of the
civil war, Russia is still rich."

The whole of south Russia over-
flows with corn, the correspondent
says, and everywhere the harvest is
splendid. Moreover, in these liberated
regions the peasant sells his corn, and
his other produce as well, to whom-
soever he likes, with the result that
the market places abound with
foodstuffs, which are sold at prices
much lower than those prevailing in
London.

The writer goes on to predict that
the export of this abundance of corn
will play a prominent part in redeem-
ing the economic and financial position
of the country, and in providing the
wherewithal to repair the desolation
that prevails in the industrial north,
which still remains in the grip of the
Bolsheviks. To achieve this exporta-
tion, the railways and rolling stock
will have to be restored, telegraphic
and commercial communication with
the outer world reestablished, and the
exchange adjusted.

"Not only is it possible to do all
this," writes the correspondent of The
Christian Science Monitor, "but this
will be done as the mountains of golden
grain spread over the steppes of south-
ern Russia, will inevitably draw Rus-
sia into the international market."

"At the present moment," the writer
adds, "Mr. Hoover's commission, in
estimating the international grain po-
sition, reckons Russia only as a coun-
try to be fed. But south Russia has a
large surplus of corn and can feed
other countries and in this respect
will alter Mr. Hoover's calculations."

German Troops Marching on Riga

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—News
from various quarters today indicates
that the German troops in Courland
are on the move, not toward home but
toward Russia, and are marching on
Riga. The announcement coincides
with the publication by The Daily Ex-
press of London of an interview with
its representative had with General
von der Goltz at Mitau on October 5.

The German general began by an-
nouncing that he himself was leaving
but that the German troops would re-
main, "or say rather," he added, "that
in two days they will be not German
but Russian soldiers."

These men, General von der Goltz
explained, had finished with Germany,
where there was no food nor work for
them and where they were now wan-
derers. Formerly such men went to
America, he continued, and as they
cannot do that now they have come to
the Baltic provinces. All they want
there, he declared, is land and homes
and employment. It is untrue that
their aims are political and that they
want to reinstitute the German mon-
archy.

Meanwhile, The Times of London,
referring to its announcements yester-
day regarding the newly formed
West Russian Government, states to-
day that it understands that the main
conditions under discussion between
Germany and the Russian negotiators
before the formation of the govern-
ment in question were: Russia to have
a free hand in Persia and Turkey;
Finland to be independent, the Baltic
states to be autonomous under Rus-
sian protection, Russia to give Ger-
many an extraordinarily favorable
commercial treaty for 15 years, Ger-
many to supply 200,000,000 marks and
120,000 men for immediate use in
Russia.

The Times adds that it is uncertain
whether the Russian representatives
accepted to the German proposals re-
garding the commercial treaty, but
that they were, and perhaps still are,
discussing its terms, which practically
amount to a German commercial pro-
tectorate over Russia.

Lack of Discipline Discussed

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—
(By The Associated Press)—Dr. Her-
mann Müller admitted in the National
Assembly today that many soldiers
from south German garrisons were
going to the Baltic provinces on false
passports, adding that they were
chiefly "adventurers who expect a
free and easy life there and expect
eventually to settle down."

Discussing the prevailing lack of
discipline, he declared it made it easy
for German troops to go over into the
Russian service, and he asserted
that people were "daily approaching
the foreign office in a secret manner
with information to the effect that the
entente would be pleased to see Ger-
man troops fighting in Russian units."

"If the entente is desirous of having
us withdraw the last German troops
from Russian formations," he said, "we
might be permitted to express the
desire that the entente request Russia

to discontinue attempts to attract Ger-
mans into their service."

Dr. Gustave Noske, Minister of De-
fense, accused the Independent Social-
ists of "complicating Germany's
position abroad by malicious and un-
just criticism of the military adminis-
tration and licking the boots of the
British and French commissions in
Berlin."

Dr. Noske declared that it would be
impolitic to stop the food supplies for
the insubordinate soldiers in the Baltic
provinces because they would resort
to plunder to supply their needs.

Date for Peace Negotiations Proposed

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

HELSINKI, Finland (Friday)—
Mr. Tschichner, the Bolshevik
Foreign Affairs Commissary, has ac-
cepted the proposal of the Baltic states
for the opening of peace negotiations
at Dorpat. He proposes October 12
as the date for opening the negotia-
tions.

War Declaration Is Confirmed

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—An
official telegram from Kamenetz-
Podolsk to the Ukrainian diplomatic
mission in London confirms the report
that General Petlura has declared war
on General Denikin. The telegram
states that the Ukrainian Government's
efforts to avoid the conflict proved un-
availing and that the Ukrainian popu-
lation has received the declaration of
war enthusiastically.

PROSPECTS GOOD
FOR BRITISH TRADE

Sir Auckland Geddes, in Speech
at Aldwych Club, Declares
Opportunities Have Never
Been Greater Than at Present

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Sir
Auckland Geddes, the president of the
Board of Trade, made a highly opti-
mistic speech regarding the prospects
for British trade at a luncheon at the
Aldwych Club in his honor today.

The opportunities for British trade
had never been greater, he declared,
and there was no need to fear the
competition of any other country.
Wherever they looked in the world,
they would see that there were vast
vacancies to fill. Every Nation in the
world was short of something which
they could supply, if they so wished.
As for the fear of German competi-
tion, with the most thorough knowl-
edge of the position in Germany he
could say that, for months and per-
haps years to come, Germany could
not hope to rank among the great
manufacturing nations of the world.

Her factories were either wholly or
partially closed, he declared; her raw
material was lacking in every direc-
tion; her men were not working. Also
her production costs were far higher
than was commonly understood; in
short, those who fear German competi-
tion tremble before the shadow, and
the recollection of what Germany was,
and will not believe what she is now.

"She is down," Sir Auckland declared,
"and I would, in our own interest,
that her trade showed more signs of
elasticity and spring and of develop-
ment than it does, because Germany
was one of our great markets." It is
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previous shipment of some weeks ago, of 500,000 pesos, 800,000 pesos now circulating in that peninsula.

In the early part of the week, the press announced that Gen. Juan Barragan, the President's chief of staff, would, on the 26th, turn over the governorship of the State of San Luis Potosi, to S. Martinez, his preferred candidate. A few days later, it was announced that R. Nieto was departing for San Luis Potosi to be installed as Governor. These two candidates both claim to have been elected by the people during the recent state elections.

On the 27th of September, El Universal announced that terror reigned in the city of San Luis Potosi, Nieto's partisans having been subjected to "violent persecutions" on the part of General Barragan. Telegrams were published from San Luis Potosi, one from Nieto's partisans, complaining of the military pressure used against them by the opposition, as well as those containing the "official notification" of the delivery and acceptance of the governorship, from General Barragan and S. Martinez, respectively. The article stated that while expectant Nietos thronged the railway station, the authorities had sent troops out to meet the train on which Mr. Nieto was traveling and arrest him.

On September 28, El Universal stated that Mr. Nieto had returned to the City of Mexico, not having reached the City of San Luis, but having eluded the authorities sent out to arrest him by taking refuge on an hacienda in the State of San Luis. At this hacienda, Nieto's "Legislature" witnessed the taking of the oath as Governor of that State, so there are now two legislatures supporting their respective Governors in the State of San Luis Potosi.

Petroleum Law Discussion

The Senate resumed its discussion of the Petroleum Law. El Universal, on September 27, said that following a number of expressed opinions in favor of and against the proposed law recently submitted for its consideration, Senator Juan Sanchez Azcona arose and stated that the trouble was in Article 27 of the Constitution itself, and that the sooner the country realized the necessity of amending that article, the better off it would be, calling attention again to the great influence upon the future of Mexico which the resolution of the Senate will have. During the session a Tamaulipas Senator moved that the petroleum question be dropped from the Senate as long as American aeroplanes remained in San Quintin, Lower California, whereupon it was suggested by Senator Sanchez Azcona that the galleries be emptied, and a secret session be declared, inasmuch as international matters were under discussion. It was decided not to suspend the discussion of the Petroleum Law in the secret meeting.

Luis Cabrera, on September 27 was quoted as having stated that the Senate was "wasting time" in discussing the Petroleum Law, it being, in his opinion, useless to do so, he being of the belief that the best way to handle the petroleum matter would be to make some arrangement with the oil companies, who, he states, being determined not to conform to the law, would still continue to oppose it. Asked his opinion regarding Senator Sanchez Azcona's proposal that Article 27 be amended, he stated that the article embodied and represented one of the principal "triumphs of the revolution" and protected the rights of the Nation, which the proposed legislation being discussed in the Senate tended to nullify. He therefore believed that, arriving at some agreement with the oil companies, by issuing some appropriate law, the problem could be solved without altering the Constitution.

Rights of Foreigners

Washington Hears Sentiment for Their Protection Is Strong in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Reassuring messages have been received by the State Department in regard to the strong sentiment in Mexico for the protection of legally acquired rights of foreigners, without which it is recognized by many Mexican statesmen, Mexico cannot hope to gain for herself a place among the leading nations.

Confirmation of the report that the Mexican Senate has rejected the Senate Committee Petroleum Bill has been received, and it is learned from an official source that the United States Government will insist upon the protection of legitimate American interests in Mexico, just as Great Britain and France are doing.

During the recent debates in the Mexican Congress, Mr. Juan Sanchez Azcona, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, declared that he would submit an amendment to Article 27 of the new Constitution, which is regarded as confiscatory. He referred to the Carranza bill as one that the committee of the House had not been able to reach an agreement on in extra session, but in view of certain international difficulties the Senate deemed it patriotic and urgent to take up consideration of it. This is understood to indicate that the bill will have to be modified.

EXTENT OF DAMAGE TO FRANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday).—An extraordinary meeting of the French Parliamentary Committee of Commerce was held at the Palais Luxembourg when the president, Mr. Chaumet, heard a report on public finances by Raphael Georges Leag, who showed that France has suffered through the war damages to the extent of 355,000,000,000 francs. He declared that the next French budget will amount to 25,000,000,000 francs at the very least.

CANADIAN RAILWAY TRANSFER PLANNED

Government Gives Notice of Resolution Having for Its Object Acquisition of Entire Grand Trunk System of the Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The Canadian Government has given notice of a resolution which has for its object the acquisition of the entire Grand Trunk system of Canada. This includes the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which has, with its various branches, a mileage of over 3000 miles. Included in the Grand Trunk system is some 2000 miles in the United States. The capital stock of the Grand Trunk system, which is made up of 4 per cent guaranteed stock, first preference 5 per cent stock, second preference 5 per cent stock, third preference 4 per cent stock, and common stock, amounts to \$49,573,492.

The present outstanding debenture stocks of the company consist of 5 per cent and 4 per cent, and amount to \$31,926,125.

In the wording of the resolution, "It is expedient that His Majesty should acquire the whole of the capital stock of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, except the 4 per cent guaranteed stock, which amounts to \$12,500,000."

Text of Resolution

The resolution goes on to say: "It is, therefore, resolved that it is expedient to provide as follows:

"1. That, subject to the provisions of these resolutions, His Majesty the King, represented by the Minister of Railways and Canals of Canada, acting under the authority of the Governor-in-Council (hereinafter called the 'government'), may enter into an agreement (hereinafter called the 'said agreement'), with the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada (hereinafter called the 'Grand Trunk'), and with such other companies and interests as the government may think necessary, for the acquisition by the government, of the capital stock of the Grand Trunk, except the 4 per cent guaranteed stock of the Grand Trunk, amounting to \$12,500,000, the latter being hereinafter called the present guaranteed stock.

"2. That the said agreement shall contain provision for the defining of the companies, properties, and interests comprised in the Grand Trunk system, and, including the terms and provisions hereinafter set forth, may contain such other terms and conditions as the parties may agree upon.

Dividends and Interest Guaranteed

"3. That, as a part of the consideration for such acquisition, the government may agree to guarantee the payment of (A) dividends payable half-yearly, at 4 per cent per annum, upon the present guaranteed stock; (B) the interests on the present debenture stocks as and when payable, in accordance with the terms thereof, these guarantees to take effect upon the date of the appointment of the committee of management hereinafter mentioned; (C) dividends payable half-yearly at 4 per cent per annum from the date of the appointment of the committee of management hereinafter provided for, upon an issue which is hereby authorized by the Grand Trunk under the terms of the said agreement of non-voting capital stock (hereinafter called the 'new guaranteed stock'), not exceeding the amount determined by the board of arbitration as hereinafter set forth. Provided that concurrently with such guarantee of dividends and interest upon the present guaranteed stock, respectively, the voting powers at the meetings of the shareholders of the Grand Trunk now vested in or exercised by the holders of the said stock, respectively, shall cease and terminate absolutely.

Stock May Be Called In

"4. That the present guaranteed stock, and the new guaranteed stock, or any part thereof, may be called in or redeemed by the government, at any time after 30 years, from the date of the appointment of the said committee of management, on six months' notice, by advertisement, to the holders thereof.

"5. That the values of any of the first, second, and third preference stocks and the common or ordinary stock of the Grand Trunk now issued and outstanding to the face values above mentioned (hereinafter together called the 'preference and common stock'), shall be determined by a board of three arbitrators, one to be appointed by the government, one by the Grand Trunk, and the third by the two so appointed, or failing agreement, by judges to be designated in the said agreement. New guaranteed stock to amounts not exceeding the value, if any, so determined, carrying a dividend as hereinbefore authorized, shall be distributed among the holders of the preference and common stock upon the transfer to or vesting in the government of such stock in proportions which shall be determined by the arbitrators.

Committee of Management

"6. That as soon as said agreement has been ratified by a majority of the holders of the stocks enumerated in the preamble to these resolutions, present in person or by proxy and voting at a special general meeting of such stockholders, duly called for the purpose of considering such agreement, shall be formed consisting of five persons, two to be appointed by the Grand Trunk, two by the government, and the fifth by the four so appointed, to insure the operation of the Grand Trunk System, (in so far as it is possible so to do) in harmony with the

Canadian National Railways, the two systems being treated in the public interest as nearly as possible as one system. The committee shall continue to act until the preference and common stocks are transferred to or vested in the government, when it shall be discharged; (b) the books, minutes, reports, documents and other records, and all the railways and properties of the companies, comprised in the Grand Trunk System, shall at all times be accessible and open to inspection and examination by any person or persons named by the Minister of Railways and Canals of Canada or by the Board of Arbitrators, and all proper aid and assistance shall, on request, be rendered to such person or persons by the committee of management and by the officers and employees of the Grand Trunk and its allied companies, including the making and giving of exact copies and statements.

Loans by the Government

"7. That the government may lend to the said committee of management, upon the notes or other obligations of the Grand Trunk, such sums as the government may from time to time deem necessary for the carrying on of the operation or improvement of the Grand Trunk System.

"8. That the said agreement shall provide, among other necessary and usual provisions, for: (a) the appointment of the arbitrators, the control of the arbitration proceedings, the administration of oaths, the procuring and admission of evidence, and the making of the award; (b) the transfer to or vesting in the government or its nominees of the preference and common stocks upon the issue of new guaranteed stock in exchange therefor; (c) the resignation or vacating of the offices of the Board of Directors of the Grand Trunk and of each company comprised in the Grand Trunk System, upon the preference and common stocks being transferred to or vested in the government; (d) the instructing to the said committee of management by the Minister of Railways and Canals as receiver of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System, on terms to be approved by the Governor in Council, of the exercise of such of his powers as receiver as the Governor in Council may deem requisite in order that the operation and management of the said Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System should be conducted in harmony with the operation of other railways and properties under the control of the said committee; (e) continuation and administration of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada Superannuation and Provident Fund Association, the Grand Trunk Pension Fund, and the Grand Trunk Railway Insurance and Provident Society, in accordance with the terms to be set forth in said agreement.

Compliance With Terms

"9. That the government and the Grand Trunk and each company comprised in the Grand Trunk System and all persons interested therein be hereby respectively authorized and empowered to enter into the said agreement upon and subject to the terms herein set forth, and to do and perform all such acts and things as may be deemed necessary, to observe, perform, and comply fully with the terms and conditions of said agreement.

"10. That any orders of the Governor-in-Council, which the government may deem requisite to vest in the government any of the preference or common stocks, not transferred to the government or its nominees under the terms of these resolutions, or requisite to vacate any office of director, or otherwise to carry into effect the terms and provisions of the said agreement, may be made and passed with the effect specified in any such order-in-council.

Handley Page Awaits Fuel

GREENPORT, New York.—The Handley Page aeroplane, which was forced to land here Thursday night because of a shortage of fuel after making a flight from Parrsboro, Nova Scotia, will continue her journey to Mitchell Field, Mineola, just as soon as the weather clears and a supply of fuel is obtained. Most of the passengers and crew went to New York City by automobile yesterday.

Rear Admiral Kerr claimed he had established a new record in carrying 11 passengers for 12h. 1m. in the non-stop flight here from Parrsboro.

CAUSES OF ATTACKS ON MEN IN SIBERIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Attacks on United States soldiers at Vladivostok and other points in Siberia are thought by officials of the State Department to be caused in some instances by friction due to mixing nationalities of widely differing customs. There are also Bolshevik propagandists at work, spreading false rumors about the mission of United States soldiers in Siberia and minimizing their risks and usefulness.

ITALIAN COMMENTS ON BRITISH DENIAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Friday).—The whole Italian press comments upon the British denial that the British Government addressed a warning to Italy regarding the situation in the Balkans and the Egea demand explanations concerning "this blunder."

Reports differ considerably as to the manner in which the "fact" that Britain had delivered an ultimatum came to be known, and some papers even

FLIGHT LEADERS APPROACH GOALS

Lieutenant Maynard Reported 518 Miles From Pacific Coast and Three East-Bound Fliers 650 Miles From Mineola

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Lieut. B. W. Maynard still leads in the transcontinental airplane race, the Flying Club of America announced yesterday. Lieutenant Maynard was reported as spending the night at Salduro, Utah, 518 miles from the Pacific coast. Eleven other contestants were said to be spending the night at Bryan, Ohio, with several others in between the two stops.

Three of the fliers from the west, Capt. L. H. Smith, Lieut. E. C. Kiel, and Maj. Carl Spatz, the leaders of their group of contestants, were reported at Bryan. Officials of the Flying Club expect there will be a close race among them to see who will first make the 650 miles to Mineola today.

Plan to Circle World

Commission Starts to Select Landing Places for Aerial Derby

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The special commission appointed by the Aero Club of America and the Aerial League of America to go around the world to organize the first aerial derby around the world left the Grand Central Terminal last night on the first lap of its journey. The commission includes Commodore Louis D. Beaumont, president; Maj. Charles J. Glidden, executive secretary, and Benjamin Hillman. With it, as guests of Commodore Beaumont, went a commission of aeronautic authorities, including Alan R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club of America; Henry Woodhouse, member of the board of governors of the Aero Club of America and vice-president of the Aerial League of America; Col. Jefferson DeMont Thompson, chief of the aerial police, New York City; Lieut.-Col. S. Herbert Mapes, assistant chief of the aerial police, New York City; Sidney B. Veit, honorary secretary of the foreign service committee of the Aero Club of America; Harmon Spencer August, member of the Aero Club of America and Aerial League of America; Mark Ovendon, special coast to coast representative; Maj. Albert B. Lambert, U. S. A.; Maj. Thomas S. Baldwin, U. S. A., and the Hon. William G. Sharp, former Ambassador to France.

The party plans to stop en route at 16 cities, where it will be received by the mayors, also by aeronautic and other organizations.

Winner of Balloon Race

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—Capt. Paul Phillips, United States Army, was declared winner of the Army-Navy balloon race started from St. Louis on September 26. Captain Phillips, with Lieut. Byron T. Burt as aid, piloted a Langley Field, Virginia, entry. He was credited with 491.3 miles, a margin of 5.4 over his nearest competitor, Lieutenant Emerson, United States Navy, carrying as aid Ensign F. L. Sloman, and piloting a Washington, District of Columbia, contestant.

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intimate that the Marquess Imperiali, the Italian Ambassador in London, may resign in connection with the incident.

Meanwhile the decision of the Peace Conference that Aidin is to be occupied by British, French, and Greek troops, among whom the British will predominate, is being made a fresh subject for protest. The Tribune declares that a Greco-Italian understanding exists, which is known to the Peace Conference and which assigns Aidin to Italy in the partition of Asia Minor, and the paper therefore contends that Italy should play a leading rôle in the occupation of the region.

MEXICAN AMBASSADOR RETURNING TO POST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Ygnacio Bonillas, Ambassador from Mexico to the United States, is returning to his post in Washington, it was officially reported yesterday. It is understood he will make representations to the United States against the flying of American aeroplanes over Mexican territory. Mr. Bonillas went to Mexico City two weeks ago to confer with President Carranza, and it had been reported that he would not return.

In an official report issued by Luis Cabrera, which charged the United States with establishing an aeroplane base three miles south of San Quintin, Lower California, is believed to be responsible for the agitation resulting in the special protests which will be presented by Mr. Bonillas.

United States air service officials deny the charges made by Mr. Cabrera. They point out that the aeroplanes were searching for two aviators, Lieutenants Waterhouse and Connolly, who were lost while on border patrol between San Diego, California, and Yuma, Arizona.

STRIKE WILL MAKE MAGAZINES LATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Three large publications are already taking steps to have their printing done elsewhere than in New York City, John Adams Thayer, executive secretary of the Periodical Publishers Association of America, announced yesterday. Over 170 magazines will be late in appearing this month, he added, as the quarrel between certain local unions and their international unions has closed every magazine-printing establishment in this city.

The employing printers say the ruling of the Allied Printing Trades Council in Washington, depriving employers, who hire members of the two outlandish local unions of their union labels will be strictly enforced. Officials of Typographical Union No. 6 said that to deprive an employer of his union label for such a reason was illegal, in their opinion. They added that they were settling with individual employers who would grant the 44-hour week at once and would promise to abide by the wage scale that had been determined upon, making it retroactive to October 1.

SIR GEORGE BUCHANAN IS GUEST OF LEAGUE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—Sir George Buchanan, the new British Ambassador to Italy, was the guest yesterday of the British Italian League at a dinner. The Italian Ambassador and H. A. L. Fisher, the Minister of Education, were among the other guests.

Sir George expressed the hope that any friction between Italy and Yugoslavia would be short-lived and that the memory of the services rendered and received would create a bond of lasting friendship. He emphasized the importance of the British-Italian friendship, built on a sound foundation of mutual sympathy and common interest. Both countries, he said, had a great civilizing mission and should forge another link by a closer personal intercourse with, and study of each other's life.

Mr. Fisher expressed the conviction that there were no differences which could not be triumphantly surmounted by King Emmanuel and the allied and associated powers.

HARVARD FUND NOW \$5,694,172

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Harvard Endowment Fund yesterday had reached \$5,694,172. The greatest total

of contributions among occupational groups in the Boston district came from lawyers, with the financial, mercantile and manufacturing groups well toward the front. Engineers, musicians, and artists, groups small numerically, were among the lower groups in team totals.

CHINESE DISCUSS SHANTUNG PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Dr. John C. Ferguson, former adviser to the Chinese Government, said yesterday, in an address before the National Association of Chinese Merchants in the new Chinese Merchants Building here, that Japan is stirring up strife between north and south China in order to get control of Shantung. He charged that Japan is furnishing money to both factions in China.

F. R. Sandford Jr., of New York, treasurer of the Asia Banking Corporation, said that the boycott is the most effective weapon against Japan. This sentiment was endorsed by Yee Wah, mayor of Boston's Chinatown. Several other speakers, mainly Chinese, spoke in opposition to the Shantung provision of the peace treaty. Moy Dow, of the Boston Chinese colony, urged closer trade relations between China and the United States. The convention is attended by Chinese from all parts of the country. Yonk Kay, who arrived yesterday from China, was among the speakers on the Shantung problem.

FRENCH SENATE AND THE SUFFRAGE ISSUE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday).—Mr. Bracke, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, has asked the government to urge the Senate to include in its order of the day a discussion on the proposition voted on by the Chamber on May 20, 1919, in favor of woman suffrage. Mr. Flandin, the reporter, declared that the Commission on Universal Suffrage is favorable to this motion.

Jules Pams, Minister of the Interior, answered that it was impossible at the present moment to press this question on the Senate, and that even if the Senate rallied to the opinion of the Chamber, woman suffrage could not be made available in the coming elections.

The debate on woman suffrage promises to be particularly lively at the National Congress of French Women soon to be held at Strasbourg for the first time since 1871, and to be presided over by Mrs. Millerand. The present situation of the women of Alsace Lorraine under the French régime, who have recently received the vote and who until the signing of the peace treaty were legally under German legislation, will be discussed.

Government's Proposal Opposed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday).—The commission on universal suffrage has opposed the government's proposals regarding the order of the elections and has maintained its earlier decisions that the legislative elections should come last. This is an important decision in view of the fact that Louis Barthou, General Reporter, has already declared that the opinion expressed by him in a speech made at the General Council of Basses Pyrénées, upholding the government, he intends to defend in the Chamber.

STATE TOUR TO GET POLICE FOR BOSTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Because no great number of men have come forward to fill the places of the striking Boston policemen, even though a \$300 increase over the ordinary first year's salary of the old force has been offered as a special inducement, the State Government will send officials through the State to seek candidates for the department. These tours will begin on Monday, when Herbert H. Edwards, assistant secretary of the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission, will visit cities in the State, accompanied by the police selection board. Six of the larger cities will be visited the coming week—Pittsfield, Springfield, Worcester, Fitchburg, New Bedford, and Salem.

SICILIAN PEASANTS CLASH WITH TROOPS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Friday).—A telegram from Rieti, in Sicily, states that, following incidents of a similar nature in other parts of Italy, 4000 peasants came into conflict with some troops in an attempt to seize land for themselves. Eventually the troops and authorities retired, leaving Rieti in the hands of the rebels.

"Several Public Speeches Daily"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Friday).—An officer, who has arrived from Fiume, states that Capt. Gabriele d'Annunzio makes three or four public speeches daily and they rouse the greatest enthusiasm. He never repeats himself and uses language of great beauty.

NATIONALIZATION OF COAL MINES URGED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—Representatives of the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress and the executive of the Miners Federation met the Premier yesterday to urge the government to nationalize the British coal mines on the lines of the Sankey report.

Replying in a speech lasting over an hour, the Premier adhered strictly to the policy outlined by him at the end of the parliamentary session and recapitulated the steps which the government intended taking in regard to the mines, as to the purchase of the mineral rights, but which do not include the working of the mines.

The meeting was private but an official report of the proceedings will be issued later.



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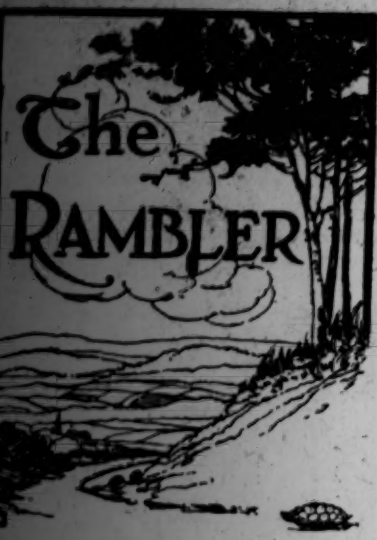
Send for copy of our booklet, "THEIR—The Savings Bank and Its Mission."

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On Mills and Deserted Places

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"In what," he said to me one day, pouncing upon me in a quiet mood, with one of his sudden onslaughts of questioning, "in what or where lies the fascination for deserted places, deserted things?"

"What's that?" I said, trying to bring my mind, occupied with the planting of carrots and potatoes, to bear upon the contemplation of elysian fields with him. "What's that? Deserted places?"

"Yes," he said, "you propose to take me walking miles across country to see a deserted mill. That I wouldn't mind, the trouble is—I want to see the mill."

"Well, that's all right," I returned pleasantly, "I'll go whenever you like." "That's not the point," he said, as usual, hazarding after a point. "The point is, why do I want to see it? I wouldn't go if it was working, not a step."

"Of course not," I agreed.

"There's no sense in it," he went on, "and it isn't mills only, or houses, or ships, or even ruins. No, it's deserted things merely, useless things, things their owners have thrown away or run away from."

I began to protest, but he caught me up abruptly with "What's an attic? Now what's an attic?" emphatically. "The most fascinating place under the shining sun," I said, kindling suddenly on a recollection.

"Nothing but a fraud," he affirmed solemnly, "yet so glamorous have I been, I've almost begged things out of a friend's attic, begged, mind you! He took me to his attic on a wet day. 'There is nothing but rubbish in it,' he said, but my word, to me it was a gold mine—a museum—glorious works of art, glass and china, embroidery and buckles, brocades, shoes and laces, musical instruments, the peculiar treasure of kings!"

"Attics are all much alike," I interjected prosaically. "Amongst other things was a bottle—blue Bohemian glass with lozenges of clear glass cut in. I can see it now," his voice dropped to a whisper, "as it stood there catching the light—deeply, deeply blue—a thing of wonderful beneficence."

"Did you ask for it?" I inquired. "Well, not exactly," he said changing his tone. "You see the man was—"

"Well," I urged. "He was thinking of a solitary boot of his own he found there. Seems the other boot had somehow been burned by accident."

"How full of pathos," I said. "His attitude was more blasphemous than pathetic. Anyway, the long and the short of it was, that I took the blue glass bottle. He advised me to take everything in the attic, but I took—only the bottle! My moderation was marvelous."

"He wanted to get away from the boot," I suggested.

"And so did I," grimly, "but here is the truth. The Bohemian glass was chipped. I turned the chip away and worshiped the blueness of it for the first half hour, but, as the spell of the attic wore off, I thought it cheap and vulgar. That night I lay awake to hate it. In the morning I went back, and set it coldly in the place it had adorned so beautifully the day before. Then, to show you how the spell works, I nearly took another thing—but I didn't. I had seen enough of attics."

"Until you get into another," I said smiling.

"Perhaps," he assented, "and that's the point; in what lies the attraction of deserted things?"

"I've never felt it badly," I said, "but with attics I imagine it's the hope of being the ten thousandth man who gets a masterpiece for nothing."

"The thief in all of us, eh?" he suggested.

"Well, not invariably," I said, "allow for the glory of a find—the wild adventure."

"The tramp then, isn't it? the same instinct that makes one kick the cans of the ash pile and rout out bits of priceless china? Broken china," lovingly, "so full of possibilities."

"Or the collector?" I asked. "Or the collector; it's the collector that keeps the antique shops going," he said, "and after all what is the good of the antique shop but to satisfy the demand of the attic spirit? Curiosity shops are only attics glorified with prices. Useless or deserted things for sale."

"Or fakes?" I suggested. "Offentimes fakes," he agreed, "but just as charming if you don't know. Me, I only desire beauty," lazily, "I'm always grateful for a perfect fake."

"Goth," I remarked parenthetically, "and liar," I added, as I remembered his craze for history, atmosphere, and background. He gave his shoulders a shrug dismissing the question.

"Touching the mill," he asked, "you aren't accounting for why I should go to this mill. It's not the tramp, or the thief, or the collector that draws me there."

In a moment of unusual originality I suggested, "Perhaps, it's Marianna of the moated grange—or Charlie Roland to the dark tower came—Ham-

let's ghost—and all the rest. It's 'wrop in misty'."

"No," he said with emphasis, "wrong again, and it's not poetry neither, for poetry is something altogether else. I've never wanted to weave wondrous webs of magic words round a deserted farm or house or mill. No, it's not poetry."

"All the world's a stage," I said, as the words came to me. He paused a moment and looked across to me.

"We like deserted places just as a setting you think, then?" he asked seriously. "Something we can fill in and play round? That is it, I expect." He spoke slowly. "These are the only people we never think ill of, you know. We wax good natured, optimistic, we love these ill, the gooseberry bushes, gone wild, their well—even the cellar—and all for their dear sakes"—he broke off with a laugh.

"Only the sentimentalist in us then after all?" I said dejectedly.

"No, no. Not so bad as that," protesting. "Merely the romantic, the optimist—one bright and shining ray of perfect trust in our fellowmen. So refreshing. It's the optimist in us enthroned—and for once without fear of disappointment or contradiction. Come on," he said, "let's be getting off there!"

VALUE OF A SWORD GIFT IN JAPAN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Japan.—The French aviation mission, which has been in Nippon since January, giving instruction to the military aviators of Nippon, has done much to develop aviation here. Having completed the term of agreement between the governments of France and Nippon, 11 members of the mission have already left for home, and 28 others are to follow shortly, leaving 13 others, including Colonel Pauré, to remain in the country until March, next year, to complete the instruction of military officers of Nippon. In recognition of their services, General Tanaka, War Minister, has just presented each returning officer with a katana (sword) with a blade 2½ feet long, forged by Morioka-Masayoshi and Kasama-Hankel, two able contemporary swordsmiths, pupils of the famous Tsukiyama.

For an outsider, it is difficult to understand the high degree of esteem in which the sword has been regarded in Nippon. It has been called the "spirit of samurai" and held in reverence, almost as a sacred thing. Indeed, it has been a weapon for attack, but it has stood more for defense—defense of one's life, and more than that, of one's honor. In order to save his name, to keep his honor undefiled, a man has used the sword against others as well as against himself. An insult to the sword was considered an insult to the bearer and to the ancestors who wore it before him. Strict rules of etiquette were observed in examining it, and the owner felt slighted if proper respect was not paid to it.

The Proper Etiquette

I happen to know of a case not more than 30 years ago, on a New Year's Day, a sword was shown by a samurai to a friend of mine, who, ignorant of the etiquette, did not examine it in proper manner. The blood of the samurai surged as he saw the sword being ill treated. He could not bear the insult, as he took it accorded to the family treasure. So enraged was he that he challenged my friend to defend his life with it as he was going to defend with another sword the honor of the precious sword handed down to him from his ancestors. Only by friendly intervention was bloodshed avoided. This may be taken as an exceptional case, but serves to show the high regard in which the sword has long been held in old Nippon. The essential points in the etiquette are that you are not to draw more than three inches of the blade without permission, to hold either folded papers in the mouth or hold the blade above the mouth so that your impure breath may not soil it, and not to turn the sharp edge of the blade toward the host or guests in examining it.

Art of the Forging

The spirit of utmost reverence, with which the swordsmith forged it, was quite compatible with this attitude of the samurai toward it. It has been customary for the swordsmith to purify the forge with salt, which is still used by many for the purpose of purification, and to stretch shime (tasseled straw rope used at shrines) across the entrance to the workshop to keep off evil spirits in which he believed and unclean persons. No woman was allowed to enter the forge. The swordsmith used to cleanse himself by plunging into cold water in the morning and robing himself in pure white and offering prayers to the gods before beginning his work on the sword. Such marvels have been wrought in the forge that stories are told of mysterious assistance rendered at the dead of the night.

When we look at a good old sword in proper mood, and carefully examine the mystical shadowy marks in the grain of the polished steel of subdued luster, we are struck with an inexorable awe and see in the blade the incarnation of the spirit of old Nippon. There something that stirs one, something that appeals direct. No wonder that there are many traditions woven around famous swords. It conveys not so much, in fact not at all to me, the sense of a deadly weapon, but of a consummate work of art. People of Nippon often describe it as "shusui," meaning "autumnal water," as it suggests a clear crystal stream in autumn. You feel as if a dew drop will fall from the tip of the blade.

It is the realization of this fact that prompts the people of Nippon to offer the sword as a gift to their foreign friends, as in the case of the present of General Tanaka to the members of the French aviation mission.

A WORLD DIARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

When, on Tuesday afternoon last, in the public square at Weirton, West Virginia, 118-J. W. W. were forced to kneel round the United States flag and kiss its folds, it is doubtful whether much more was accomplished than rendering 118 irreconcilables more irreconcilable than ever. Martyrdom, whether of the petty or bloody variety, never makes converts. Much more efficacious as a breaker of strikes and a calmer of social unrest, though entirely devoid of sensation, was the meeting in Washington, on the same day, between the Attorney-General of the United States and the states' attorneys-general for the purpose of concerting measures with a view to reducing the cost of living. It may be the most prosaic of platitudes, but it remains the established fact, that the ordinary citizen is much more interested in the cost of living, at all times, than in anything else.

The English Railway Strike

It was this really which was at the bottom of the recent railway strike in England, even if that "episode on the home front," as Mr. Lloyd George supply described it, in his speech at the Mansion House, had in it some flaw of the prevailing fashionable complaint, popularly known as Bolshevism. The British Labor leaders are above reproach in this matter, but every dog will sometimes takes to wagging it; and, ever since the war, despite the tolerably plain hint of the general election, that appendage, of the Britannic variety, has been striving to agitate the dog. But one dog no more makes a nation than one swallow makes a summer, and this is exactly what the Prime Minister pointed out to the country in his speech on Tuesday. In a democracy, he insisted, public opinion governs; a ministry cannot govern in defiance of public opinion, nor can a trade union, without the support of public opinion, defy the government. But what, over and above everything else, Mr. Lloyd George was manifestly anxious to impress on the Labor Party was the fact that they had not been worsted by a military organization created by the war, but by a civil organization created since the war, for the specific purpose attained.

The Steel Strike in the States

What is true of the United Kingdom is, necessarily, exactly true of that other great democratic confederation, the United States. The gradual petering out of the steel strike, undertaken contrary to the recommendations of the more judicious-minded leaders, is proving this. Mr. Lane, in Washington, at the opening of the Industrial Congress, on Tuesday, made this quite as plain as Mr. Lloyd George was simultaneously making it in London. Men, he said, talk about revolution, but how can you have a revolution, after a revolution has placed the sovereign power in the hands of the people. It is quite obvious that all that could ever be attempted would be, not



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

revolution, but a reaction, an effort, in short, to take the power out of the hands of the whole people and place it in the hands of a class.

Anatole France at Tours

At the same time as Mr. Lane sees, as Mr. Lloyd George sees, and as Anatole France was so vigorously engaged, only the other day, in telling a great French audience, in the cathedral town of Tours, a comprehensive economical redistribution is one of the heritages of the war. People are apt to look upon Mr. France simply as a famous novelist, but Mr. France is a philosopher who has elected to make the novel the medium of his philosophy. Mr. France is, indeed, essentially a critic. No reader could put down one of his short stories, such as "The Procurator of Judea," or one of his finished novels, such as "The Gods are Athirst," without discovering that. When, then, he tells the people of Tours, and through them the people of France, that, whilst Verdun was defying the Germans, the new era came and anointed the national linters, it is well not only for France, but for the world, to give heed to his words.

The Russian Mystery

Mr. France is a Socialist, a revolutionary, if you care to use the word in the sense of evolutionary, which is the very reverse of the political gospel of Vladimir Ilyitch Ulanoff, son of a state counselor, sometime hereditary noble, today known as Lenine. Now the truth about the Lenine administration is undoubtedly hard to come by. A few weeks ago official Washington regarded Admiral Kolitchak as "down and out," today the news comes that Kolitchak is again advancing and has recaptured Tobolsk. Nay, more! It is claimed that his left wing has established communication with Deni-

kin's right, and that the latter is within 200 miles of Moscow. The news respecting Kolitchak is apparently accurate, at all events it comes from the State Department in Washington: that respecting Denkin comes from Copenhagen, a city which as a source of rumor has pretty well taken the place of pre-war Vienna.

That the reports of the anti-Bolshevist generals must be accepted with caution is as certain as that the Bolshevik claims to stability must be received with reserve. Lenine's amazing "experiment" remains as much an experiment today as ever, a miracle, Cicerone and his compeers would have declared it. But the closer it is examined the less plausibility can be attributed to its claim of stability. This is not surprising, when it is remembered that the fundamental of the Russian tribune's policy is the dynamite stick. After you have blown a county up, it may take quite a little time for the new building plans to be put into effect, and, in the meantime, some one may come along with a new and higher explosive.

Bolshevism and "Ordered Progress"

The first Bolshevik may have been Cain, but the idea is as old as the human mind. In its present form, to use a shipwrecked phrase, it first saw light in the study of Adam



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Weishaupt, former Jesuit, and professor in the University of Ingolstadt, in the era of the French Revolution. Define it as you may, it is the very antithesis of that "ordered progress and national unity" recommended by Lord Robert Cecil to the English people as their political polestar. Ever since the war Lord Robert Cecil has been emerging into the front rank of English statesmanship; and when so thoughtful, so moderate and withal so progressive a parliamentarian insists that Mr. France's new age has come to stop, the reactionary had better think again. On Wednesday, Lord Robert, speaking at a luncheon, given by the American correspondents in London, declared that the question between Capital and Labor today was no longer one of wages or conditions, but was, in its very essence, a demand for partnership. This demand Lord Robert announced he not only accepted but welcomed; and that such a statement should be possible from a leader of the Unionist Party shows how far the world has traveled since the summer of 1914.

The American Senate and the Treaty

The great war whose coming shattered the idols of 1914 has been lost and won, and reduced to a matter of treaties, and the fight over the German treaty in the Senate, in Washington, is proving almost as fierce as the struggle at Château Thierry and in the Argonne Forest. The Democratic, or rather the Administration attitude is an exceedingly simple one: it is the treaty, the whole treaty, and nothing but the treaty—the treaty without the deletion of a comma or the crossing of a t. The Republican, or reservationist, or whatever you may like to call it attitude, is altogether another thing: it depends upon the individual, and his predilections and antipathies. The difficulty of Senator Lodge, as ringmaster, is in getting these all to trot at anything approaching the same pace. The old party lines have crumbled somewhat, and thus Mr. Walsh, the Democratic Senator for Massachusetts, is found in the same camp as Senator Lodge, the Republican from the same State. Mr. Walsh assures the President of his unchanging respect, and gilded phrases as to "the glory and the credit" of Mr. Wilson's unselfish motives flow melodiously from his lips, and it seems an insurmountable one, is that he will not vote for him. So the discussion goes on, the Republicans evidently hesitating to cast the final main.

The Revival of Belgium

In the midst of all this, one of the most interesting of the signs of the times is the revival of Belgium. Travelers, politicians, soldiers coming out of the country, all tell the same story. With incredible courage, industry, and resource the people have begun the task of rebuilding and restoration. Ypres is to remain a great historic memorial of the great war, which will in future divide the stream of tourists with the Acropolis, the Coliseum, and the Alhambra. But Louvain is to be rebuilt, and the towns and villages through which the German "Fury" beat in 1914, as the Spanish "Fury" beat upon the country, three centuries and a half before, are already springing once more into being. Elsewhere the world may be waiting for something to be done: here it is being done. When the King and Queen, after their tour of the United States, and their visit to President Wilson, return, the country will settle seriously down to "find itself" and prepare for the elections. Meantime nothing but good news comes from the White House of Mr. Wilson's progress.

COMMUNITY MUSIC MADE PRACTICAL

BY THOMAS WHITNEY SURETTE

Several years ago a celebrated American gave a lecture at Oxford University and I wrote to a friend of mine there to ask him what he thought of it; he replied that the lecture had the two defects of our great country—longitude and latitude. This was before the war and latitudes have gone out of fashion; which is a pity because we need them now badly. I propose to state a few here.

The first one is that: You can't get a nation to change its habits by deciding in an office in Washington, New York or Chicago that it shall. You can't institute community music by appointing a committee. You may organize and organize; you may select a corps of able-bodied leaders, you may hire a hall and get a crowd, and you may coax, harangue, or even bully them, but they won't sing unless you give them something worth liking. They may like "Over There," or "The Rose of Picardy" for a few times, but they won't like them much longer. People won't sing for a leader in whom they don't believe and who does not believe in them.

Community music, like charity, begins at home. Family singing will foster neighborhood singing, church singing and finally community singing. People generally are capable of liking and understanding good music. They have in them a capacity for the best and a possibility of the worst in music just as in everything else. And to deal them out the worst in music—where the distinction between good and bad may be absolute, as it is not, for example, in conduct—is extremely difficult to keep good conduct and good morals all good; art, fortunately, is outside these considerations.

All this goes against prevailing ideas and customs, but as it is the result of 25 years' observation and experience, perhaps it is worth something.

Inherent Musical Capacity

My own efforts are being largely expended in the belief that the foregoing considerations are true. I really do believe in the inherent musical capacity of the average person. My experience has amply proved to me that it is easy to get people to sing, and I have no doubt whatever about their preference for good music as against bad, provided they are given a chance to discriminate—a chance which is seldom offered them. Except with trained choruses singing with an orchestra, I think the pleasure of singing is likely to be in inverse proportion to the number of people taking part. I am sure that the prevailing idea that a community "sing" depends for its success on the number of people is wrong.

During the last year I have been working out a plan for music in the Museum of Art at Cleveland, and a similar one for Detroit. The Christian Science Monitor has already given an account of the former experiment (which included free orchestral concerts, recitals, lectures—at each of which the audience sang—singing for children, Sunday evening singing for adults, half hours of singing morning and afternoon for the classes of public school children that come to the museum for art instruction, etc.) but since then I have started part singing with the adult audience in Cleveland. These people had been singing together perhaps twelve to fifteen times during the winter. They had had the printed words of the songs, and they had sung entirely by ear and in unison. Toward the end of the winter there was placed in their hands a book of Bach's chorales, and I asked them to try part singing. I chose the simplest chorale in the book. The effect was excellent; nearly everybody sang, and after a few trials, could carry a part. This season we are to use the same book of chorales, and the "Home and Community Song Book" containing many, fine unison and part songs. At the last orchestral concert in this museum the audience

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LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 947)

Lake Mills Is in Wisconsin

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The Christian Science Monitor seems to have fallen into a grievous error when, in the issue of September 19, it discovers Lake Mills, Wisconsin, to be located in the State of Mississippi! Neither will the famous earthworks of Aztalan, located near Lake Mills, become the property of the Mississippi Historical Society, but instead, of the Wisconsin Historical Society, whose headquarters are in a beautiful building on the campus of the University of Wisconsin. Evidently this mistake came about through the untimely use on the part of a correspondent of an abbreviation for the name of our State, which has already been subjected to countless trials in the national press.

(Signed) GEORGE A. CHANDLER, Madison, Wisconsin, September 23, 1919.

Note.—The writer of the item above referred to, used the abbreviation for Wisconsin (Wis.) in such a fashion that it was mistaken for the abbreviation for Mississippi (Miss.). The misplacement of Lake Mills thus became typographical instead of geographical, and is now corrected by the publication of Mr. Chandler's letter.—The Editor.

ARMY FOOD FOR HAWAII

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Gov. C. J. McCarthy has authorized the territorial auditor to set aside \$25,000 in a special fund to be used for the purchase of surplus army food supplies for distribution in the Territory. The auditor hopes to secure a much of the food as is now being allocated to first-class post offices. If the supplies can be furnished, they will be distributed through the territorial marketing division.

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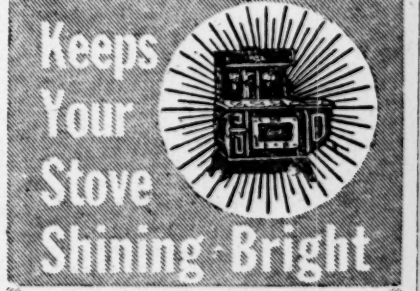
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Gives a brilliant glossy shine that does not rub off or dust off—that anneals to the iron—that lasts four times as long as ordinary polish.

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is in a class by itself. It's more carefully made and made from better materials.

Try it on your parlor stove, your cook stove, or your gas range. If you don't

ARMENIA HARMED
BY TREATY DELAYDr. James L. Barton Says Worst
Elements in Turkey Are Given
Liberty of Action—Appeal
for United States Mandatory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Prompt
ratification of the peace treaty, con-
structive action by the League of Na-
tions and acceptance by the United
States of a mandatory over Armenia,
are essential to the security of the
Armenian people, in the opinion of Dr.
James L. Barton, of the American
Board of Commissioners for Foreign
Missions and of the Committee for Re-
lief in the Near East, who has just re-
turned to Boston after six months
spent in those territories of the former
Turkish empire where relief work is
now being carried on.

"All measures looking toward the
solution of the problems involving
Armenia have been hampered or made
impossible by the delay in ratification
of the peace treaty," he said. "Nothing
really constructive can be done until
the treaty has been made effective and
the League of Nations has been given
some authority."

"Delay is merely giving the worst
elements in Turkey the opportunity to
assert themselves, and the longer the
delay continues the bolder they be-
come. The Young Turks are operating
in the interior, where they are gather-
ing strong forces and arming them
with guns furnished by the Germans
during the war. Large quantities of
ammunition are stored in many places
in Turkey, and are available for the
Young Turks. Recently they captured
Koneh, and this may be only a pre-
lude to further activities. Enver Pasha
escaped from the territory within
reach of the allied troops, but is in all
probability the brain of the Young
Turk recrudescence."

Menaced on Three Sides

"As is generally known, the Ar-
menians of Russian Armenia have
organized a republic and are being
menaced from three sides by Tartars,
Kurds and Turks, so that their po-
sition is perilous in the extreme. They
have guns, but no ammunition. The
Turks, Kurds and Tartars, on the
contrary, seem to be well armed and
equipped. It is reported that they
have bought large supplies of mu-
nitions formerly used by the Russian
Army."

"In Turkish Armenia, conditions are
very bad and the Armenians are in
constant danger. I have been through
some of the principal cities of Ar-
menia, but it was impossible to get
into the villages. I found rather more
Armenians than I had expected, though
the population is much reduced. In
Diarbekr, for example, where there
were formerly perhaps 15,000 Ar-
menians, there are now perhaps not
more than 800 or 900. In Harput the
Armenian population has been simi-
larly reduced. Everywhere the strong
men among the Armenians have been
disposed of, and the population that
remains is timid and submissive. In
Diarbekr, for example, there was but
one ecclesiastic, and he was a refugee
who had come from Erzerum. It is
reported that 17 ecclesiastics were
massacred at Diarbekr."

"Armenians came to me by hundreds
on my way through the country. Al-
though food is very difficult to obtain,
they did not ask for bread. What they
wanted was safety. 'If we can have
security,' they told me, 'we can get
bread somehow.'"

Secret of Turkish Aid

"The Turks are demobilizing their
forces as they have agreed, but allied
troops are not under the terms of the
armistice, permitted inside Turkey ex-
cept to quell disturbances. When a
Turkish regiment is demobilized by
the Black Sea coast, its members are
likely to go inland, where new arms
and ammunition await them, to join
the Young Turks. The government is
assisting the Allies and our own com-
mission's relief work; even the village
Turks are aiding. But the latter are
doing so because, they say, the relief
work concentrates the Armenians in
definite localities, so that when the
Turks want to finish them off they
will know where to look for them."

"The relief work now being carried
on by our organization is aiding about
600,000 persons, including about 60,000
orphans. We are also making
preparations to care for 15,000 girls
from the Turkish harems. Under the
Moslem law, the Turkish authorities
will not molest any girl or woman
who escapes from a harem and comes
to us. The law recognizes the right
of a woman to leave her husband if
she chooses. On the other hand, if,
after such a woman has remained with
our workers for a week, she says that
she wants to return to her husband,
we make no effort to prevent her.
We have not 15,000 of these women
as yet to care for, but expect that
number soon."

Hopes Rest on United States

"All the hopes of the Armenian peo-
ple rest upon the United States. At a
luncheon in Paris, where I met all

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Orchestra**
PIERRE MONTEUX, Conductor
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the persons representing Armenia at
the Peace Conference, I had arranged
two days previously, that they should
express their views as to the next
best disposition of Armenia if the
United States should decline a manda-
tory. They thus had two days to con-
sider the question. Their decision, as
expressed at the luncheon, was that
there was no alternative whatsoever;
that Armenia must have the protection
of the United States or be doomed to
extinction.

"A mandatory by any other nation
is practically impossible. France will
agree to a British mandatory only over
the section north of Harput. Russia
will not accept any mandatory save
that of the United States over Rus-
sian Armenia. There seems to be no
other solution."

Dr. Barton said that relief work is
now pretty well organized in Armenia,
Syria, and Mesopotamia and that he
will probably not return to the Near
East. He said also that British troops
who have been occupying Baku are
being withdrawn, although some of
them will remain at Batoum for a
time. Stories that the oil wells of the
Baku district have been wrecked are
not true, he said, although the
equipment of the wells is antiquated
and oil is being taken out by the most
primitive methods.

Should the United States accept a
mandatory over Armenia, Dr. Barton
said, a force of 10,000 to 15,000 men
will be sufficient to police the country.
It would be necessary to advance
funds to Armenia in the beginning, but
eventually this loan would be made
up. He did not think it would be
necessary for the United States troops
to remain long in Armenia, because
the country is very rich and the Ar-
menian people, if protected for the
time being, will be able to take care
of themselves. He thought, however,
that it might be well to leave some
United States officers in Armenia for
a term of years.

Armed Relief Advised

Sending of United States Troops to
Armenia Is Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Though kept fully informed of the
situation confronting the remnant of
the army of Armenian people, the
Peace Conference at Paris has done
nothing to provide for their aid or
for the working out of a coordinated
international policy for the protection
of the Armenians. Walter George
Smith, former president of the Ameri-
can Bar Association and head of the
Commission for Relief in the Far
East, yesterday told the sub-commit-
tee of the Foreign Relations Commit-
tee, which is holding hearings on the
Williams resolution. The resolution
introduced by John Sharp Williams
(D.), Senator from Mississippi, is
supported by the State Department
and authorizes President Wilson to
send United States troops to Armenia.

The witness before the committee
yesterday supported previous testi-
mony, indicating that conditions in
Armenia are deplorable. He urged
that United States troops be sent and
declared it is the most momentous
decision that has ever faced the United
States Government from a humani-
tarian standpoint.

"At the close of the war the Turks
were on their knees, ready to accept
any terms, and now they are threat-
ening to wipe out the Armenian peo-
ple," Mr. Smith declared.

Armed troops of Turks and Kurds,
under the leadership of Enver Bey
and with the approval of the Aus-
trians and the Germans, are strategi-
cally placed, ready to swoop down on
the Armenian Nation and exterminate
that race, said Mr. Smith.

Warren Harding (R.), Senator from
Ohio, chairman of the sub-committee,
said the report of the committee will
probably recommend that an army of
Armenian-Americans be recruited in
the United States and equipped by the
United States Government and sent
into Armenia.

Mission on Way to Washington
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—For the
purpose of further arousing Ameri-
can interest in and support for the
rehabilitation of the Armenian people

as a republican state, Rupen Enfiad-
jian, Hoovanes Kachazoni, and Garo
Padermadjian have come to the
United States. They were appointed
by the representatives of the Arme-
nian Republic in Paris and will go to
Washington in a few days. It is ex-
pected that they will stay in this
country two or three months, and they
plan to open headquarters either here
or in Boston.

WHAT HOLDS BACK
TRANSFER OF WHEATDifficulty Is to Find Elevator
Capacity at Destination—Di-
rector of Railroads Explains
the Situation to Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Walker D. Hines, Director-General
of Railroads, yesterday issued the fol-
lowing explanation to farmers in the
wheat belt on the car situation, about
which they have complained:

"My associates and I have been and
are giving most earnest consideration
to the transportation of wheat, but it
is important to have it clearly under-
stood that the present inability to
transport the grain is due to causes
which the railroad administration
cannot control. The reason the rail-
road administration has not been sup-
plying more cars for wheat is that
the elevators are full at the proposed
destinations and consequently the
wheat could not be unloaded from the
cars. It is absolutely necessary to
avoid a situation where vast numbers
of railroad cars would be filled with
grain which could not be disposed of
at destination, because this would re-
sult in practically taking the cars out
of transportation service and using
them for storage, depriving the public
generally of cars which are badly
needed for business of every sort."

"The railroad administration is pre-
pared, as an emergency measure, to
provide freight cars to take care of
all wheat that can be unloaded out of
the cars at destination, giving prefer-
ence to wheat on the ground. The
situation thus becomes one of finding
elevator capacity to take care of the
wheat at destination. It must be ap-
preciated, however, that there are
world-wide limitations on the extent
to which grain can be immediately
moved out of elevators, on account of
conditions in the foreign markets and
conditions of ocean shipping, and it
will be exceedingly difficult to over-
come these limitations."

"Continuing and very earnest efforts
are being made by the railroad ad-
ministration to get in service as
promptly as possible new freight cars
being constructed for the railroad ad-
ministration and new cars already
constructed which have been in stor-
age awaiting numbering and stencil-
ing. For the six days from September
27 to October 4 an average of 622
new cars a day were placed in service,
and, on October 4, of the 100,000 cars
on order by the railroad administra-
tion, 72,098 had been completed and
placed in service."

HAZING AT NAVAL
ACADEMY OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Rear Admiral A. H. Scales, superin-
tendent of the United States Naval
Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, con-
ferred yesterday with Josephus Dan-
iels, Secretary of the Navy, on recent
charges of hazing at the midship-
men. Secretary Daniels said hazing
virtually has been abolished at the
academy, as it is a custom he strongly
disapproves.

"Just before leaving Annapolis,"
Rear Admiral Scales stated, "word was
sent to me by the presidents and the
secretaries of the first, second, and
third classes that if there was any-
thing these classes could do to enable
the superintendent to establish the
fact that the midshipmen do not and
will not engage in any form of hazing
or running, they would gladly do all
that was possible."

PLAN TO CORRELATE
PRICE REDUCTIONSPresident Wilson's Special Ad-
visers in Campaign May Refer
Problem to Industrial Confer-
ence in Session at Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Significance is attached to the call
issued yesterday for a meeting on
Monday of Cabinet members and other
officials named by President Wilson
to devise means of reducing the cost
of living.

A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-Gen-
eral of the United States, is chairman
of the committee, which includes Car-
ter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury;
William B. Wilson, Secretary of La-
bor; William C. Redfield, Secretary
of Commerce; David P. Houston, Sec-
retary of Agriculture, and Walker D.
Hines, Director-General of Railroads.

It is said the purpose of the meet-
ing is to survey the results of the
campaign in the two months since the
President initiated it. There are,
however, other purposes which, it is
believed, made a meeting advisable at
this time. The sugar situation is
causing concern for one thing and
to handle it satisfactorily may re-
quire more than an effort to stop pro-
fiting. If the shortage is real, recom-
mendations for new legislation or a
recommendation to introduce war-time
rationing may be necessary.

The Cabinet may also consider the
relation of its efforts to those of the
national industrial conference. Presi-
dent Wilson asked Labor to postpone
demands for higher wages until the
results of the campaign to reduce
prices could be seen, and until after
the national industrial conference had
been held, thus linking the two move-
ments. It could not be learned yes-
terday whether a report will be made
by the Cabinet meeting to this effect.

While no extensive cut in prices has
followed the activities of the Depart-
ment of Justice, Mr. Palmer stated
that in stopping the upward swing of
prices he considers substantial results
have been attained, in so far as food
is concerned. Congress has not yet
passed legislation asked by the Presi-
dent to enable the department to
prosecute alleged profiteering in wear-
ing apparel.

The Cabinet committee, knowing
that the authority of the Department
of Justice to fight profiteering will
end when the treaty of peace is rat-
ified, may consider a program of peace-
time legislation carrying equivalent
power, for submission to the President
and the full Cabinet. Mr. Palmer has
urged that his war-time authority be
continued over such a period as the
present abnormal conditions of com-
merce are thought likely to prevail.

Sugar Equalized

Distribution of Cane Products to Be
in Limited Territory

NEW YORK, New York—Eastern
and Gulf refiners were notified yes-
terday by the United States Food Ad-
ministration that, effective October 15,
and until further notice, they must not
ship or deliver sugar to any point west
of Pittsburgh and Buffalo and north
and west of the Ohio River. The order
was issued because of the scarcity
of cane sugar. The Food Administra-
tion acted at the request of the United
States Sugar Equalization Board,
which set forth that the beet sugar
factories of the west were commencing
to turn out sugar, and that the
supply from these, with the Louisiana
production, should take care of the
area west of the territory referred to.
As the production of beet and Louisi-
ana cane sugar increases, the area
supplied from these sources will
gradually be extended eastward.

MILK MEN INDICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Twenty in-
dictments against St. Louis milk dis-
tributing firms and milk producers in
southern Illinois, charging interstate
traffic in adulterated and impure milk,

were returned on Thursday by the fed-
eral grand jury. The information on
which indictments were made was fur-
nished by experts of the United States
Department of Agriculture, who have
been conducting investigations for
months. One of the alleged offenses
is of recent date. Fourteen farmers
and six milk companies are named.

SENATOR JOHNSON
SPEAKS IN SPOKANE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
SPOKANE, Washington—More than
3000 persons crowded the State Ar-
mory Thursday night to listen to an
address by Hiram W. Johnson (R.),
Senator from California, against agree-
ment without reservation of the League
of Nations. The tying of the league
and treaty together in such a manner
that they could not be separated was
characterized as un-American and un-
fair. Concerning the isolation argu-
ment, the speaker said:

"There never has been and there
never can be isolation for America ex-
cept in a geographical sense. When
humanity calls in the future, when
civilization places demands upon us,
we will act as we have acted in the
past, and no foreign nation shall de-
termine for us the course that we shall
pursue."

In support of his proposed amend-
ment to the league equalizing the vot-
ing strength of the United States and
Great Britain, the Senator read a letter
which he said was sent by the Big
Four at Paris to the Canadian Parlia-
ment, in which the league covenant
was interpreted as granting to Canada
and other British colonies eligibility
to membership in the league council.
The audience was very enthusiastic
throughout the speech and there was
frequent and prolonged applause.

BRAZILIAN-VIEW
ON FORMER KAISER

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil—The provi-
sion of the peace treaty which may
impose the penalty of execution upon
former Emperor William contravenes
the Constitution of this country, in the
opinion of Deputy Deodato Maia, to
whom was entrusted the examination
of the Versailles treaty from the Bra-
zilian viewpoint. William Hohenzol-
lern may be brought to trial before an
international tribunal, the report says,
but it suggests that the penalties to
which he may be made subject should
be such as would not be adverse to the
Brazilian constitution.

BOSTON COURT CASES DECREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Massachusetts Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The re-
port of the clerk of the municipal
court shows that prohibition has
caused a large decrease in the number
of court cases. The number of crim-
inal offenses for the year ending Sep-
tember 30 was 13,574 fewer than for
the preceding year, and drunkenness
alone was reduced by 12,070 cases.

During the period in which prohibi-
tion has been thoroughly effective, the
number of drunkenness cases this
year was 2895. Last year for the
corresponding period it was 10,030.

HEARING HELD ON
FREE PORT BILLSSenator Jones Explains Purpose
and Replies to Criticism—
Commercial Interests Said to
Be Confident of Results

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—The pending bills in Congress pro-
viding for the establishment of free
zones at United States ports where in-
ternational shipments could be stored
free of tariff duties were discussed at
hearings held before the Commerce
Committee of the Senate and the
House yesterday. The following wit-
nesses testified:

Emil P. Albrecht, president of the
Philadelphia Bourse; De Witt Van
Buskirk, president of the Merchants
Transport Company of New Jersey
and of the New York and New Jersey
Port and Harbor Development Com-
mission; Murray Hulbert, member of
the same commission; William F. Col-
lins, secretary to the committee on
commerce and marine of the American
Bankers Association; R. S. Guilford,
of the International Mercantile Marine
Corporation; Samuel L. Ullman, of the
Merchants Association of New York;
Arthur McQuirk, counsel for the Board
of Commissioners for the Port of New
Orleans, and J. J. Dwyer, of San Fran-
cisco, manager of the port develop-
ment department of the San Francisco
Chamber of Commerce.

Tariff Commission Proposal

The proposal to create the free zone
originated with the United States Tar-
iff Commission and bills to establish
them were introduced in the last Con-
gress. The pending bills were intro-
duced by Wesley L. Jones (R.), Sen-
ator from Washington, and John I.
Nolan (R.), Representative from Cal-
ifornia.

The bills would give the Secretary of
Commerce power to grant permits to
public corporations to establish zones
in ports, to which ships in interna-
tional trade might resort without the
necessity of paying duties on the prod-
ucts which are not intended to enter
into commerce in the United States,
but to be trans-shipped to other coun-
tries, either before or after they are
subjected to manufacturing processes.
A fixed area contiguous to the har-
bor and possibly embracing a manu-
facturing area would be set aside as
the foreign trade zone.

"The plan amounts to a more di-
rect and efficient method of accom-
plishing what is now possible only
under the bonded warehouse and draw-
back system," said Senator Jones.
"There has been some criticism of it
on the part of the American Protec-
tive Tariff League, which has seemed
to entertain the fear that it might
prove an entering wedge for break-
ing down that system. The league has
asked for a hearing and will be given it."

Port of Hamburg Example

"As I understand it, criticism on this
ground is not likely to be very seri-

ous. Chambers of commerce and com-
mercial interests generally are con-
sistent that the most excellent results
as affecting American foreign trade
would follow its adoption. The sys-
tem is substantially the same one that
made the port of Hamburg one of the
greatest commercial entrepôts of the
world and that without in any wise
interfering with the operation of the
German protective tariff system, which
has been just as jealously guarded as
has that of the United States."

The witnesses yesterday all favored
the proposal and said that arrange-
ments are being made in their re-
spective districts to have the municipal
or state authorities form the public
corporations that would be granted
licenses in the foreign trade zones.

The witnesses told the committee
they had been forced to ship their
goods to Hamburg or England because
they could not open packages re-
ceived in the warehouses of the United
States and reship parts of the con-
tents to other nations, without paying
heavy duties on them.

MUNICIPAL FACTORY
TO BECOME PRIVATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Springfield, Massachusetts Office
SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—

Probate Court authority was granted
yesterday for the transfer to private
interests of what has probably been
the only municipally owned and op-
erated state factory in the country.
The court granted the petition of the
trustees of the Everett H. Barney
estate for authority to accept an offer
of \$210 a share for the 719 shares of
stock of Barney & Berry, Inc., be-
queathed to the city by Mr. Barney
several years ago. The court, after
hearing numerous witnesses, an-
nounced that acceptance of the offer
seemed to be the best course, and a
representative of the state attorney-
general's office also approved that
course.

The plant, which employs 125 per-
sons at present, intends to double
that number. In the last six years,
which included the war time period,
with lessened demand for goods and
restricted output, it has shown earn-
ings amounting to \$109,000.

Some opposition to disposing of
the plant for the figure named has
developed since the offer was made
late last month on the ground that
no charge was made for the valuable
good will of such an established and
well known concern. The City Coun-
cil Committee, to which the proposed
sale was referred for recommendation,
declined to make a definite report
and passed the decision back to trust-
ees of the estate. The hearing on the
petition followed.

LIQUOR SEIZED FROM
MEN BOUND SOUTH

NEW YORK, New York—The arrest
of two men with satchels containing
14 quarts of whisky in the Pennsyl-
vania station yesterday led Superin-
tendent Spencer to announce that he
had a room there filled with intox-
icating liquor confiscated from men
bound for the South. "Smuggling
liquor into Dixie seems to be consid-
ered profitable business," he said.

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men in connection with its care. Results are obtained and expense
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which will interest you at an expense which
will meet with your approval.

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fon velvet.
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eas effect
on girdle,
neck and
sleeves, gold
tassels.
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In such well selected assortments to choose from
that it means, we believe, certain satisfaction.

Women's and Misses' Suits

that express the new ripple Coat variously. The
fabrics are rich and in some instances youthful furs
are added.

Women's and Misses' Coats

include fine Bolivia cloths, or fur collared or tucked
unusually. Or Coats of Lustrola with winged pockets
cleverly caught. Whippet cloth for Misses, to stand
strenuous wear.

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where smartness lies in tucks or cross-tucks. Others
of distinction in straight lines with panels edged with
braid—and the smartest of frocks, after the Russian
mode.

VERY SPECIAL: Misses' Dresses
Of Tricotine, Jersey, Duvelin and Velvet.
Priced \$19.50 to \$125

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Misses' Evening Dresses

Of Taffeta, Nets, Brocade, Satins, Velvets and
Combinations. And they are Moderately Priced.

AT THREE-FIFTY-TWO BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON

PROGRAM PUT IN BY EMPLOYERS

Little of It Expected to Survive
Except Several Proposals
Made in Common With Labor
—Adjournment to Tuesday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Although there was only a short session of the industrial conference yesterday, adjournment being taken until next Tuesday morning, there was an undercurrent of confidence and hopefulness in regard to the outcome of the work of the conference greater than at any time since the delegates came together. This cannot, of course, be said of all of the delegates, for there are irreconcilables here, as elsewhere, but it is significant that the most hopeful men are the strongest and most energetic men in the assembly. Bernard M. Baruch, of the public group, said that the situation was similar to that in Paris when the various parties to the treaty eyed each other at first, then one gave way here and another there, until they got together. The same thing was happening in the groups here, he said.

The employers put in their program, but it is generally conceded that it was mainly for the sake of getting a platform before the conference, and they are well aware that little if any of it can be saved in the final issue.

Several Points in Common

What will survive is chiefly those planks which coincide most nearly with the demands of Labor, and there are several proposals common to the two groups. For instance, both state that the worker should have a working wage, that the hours should be such as to give him an opportunity for recreation and self-improvement, and that living conditions should be bettered. John D. Rockefeller Jr. is frequently seen during the recesses of the conference, when he is not engaged in committee work, talking over conditions very earnestly with men in the Labor group, asking questions and exchanging opinions. This tendency and the fact that he goes about without a bodyguard, a precaution which Elbert H. Gary takes for his personal safety, has counted greatly in his favor. Young Mr. Rockefeller, as he is generally spoken of, is popular with his own group and the Labor group. "Mother Jones," Labor agitator, who was at the session yesterday, is very fond of the "young Mr. Rockefeller," and has on some occasions had to be restrained from manifesting her enthusiasm, this being considered bad for her prestige with Labor.

Question of Steel Strike

The immediate reason given for the adjournment yesterday was that the general committee of 15 might have opportunity to work on the resolutions already before it, on none of which was it ready to make a report. When adjournment was first broached, Samuel Gompers objected, saying that the committee had given several hours to the consideration of a certain resolution the day before and that the conference should take a recess of an hour, instead of adjourning, and give the committee an opportunity to report on this resolution, which, it was generally known, referred to the existing steel strike. This was agreed to, but at the end of an hour, Thomas L. Chabourne, chairman of the committee, reported that no agreement had been reached and renewed the motion to adjourn until Tuesday to give the committee an opportunity to catch up with its work and present something worth while to the conference on Tuesday morning.

The failure to reach an agreement on the steel strike resolution and to get it before the conference for a general discussion is believed by some to spell the end of this strike. Called unwisely, as many believe, it has not made the showing anticipated by its promoters. Encouragement has been held out to the strikers that the conference would take action helpful to the strike. It has not, and, in-

stead, has taken a recess which will delay action until it may be too late for encouragement.

Labor Has Strong Reserve

While Labor put forth its program on Thursday, it is not to be understood that it has nothing further to contribute or to ask for. On the contrary, it has a strong reserve, and Mr. Gompers and his associates are making every effort to strengthen their position, to do their part in bring-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Central News, New York
Bernard M. Baruch

ing about a real agreement among the representatives at the conference and in working out a plan which will better industrial conditions throughout the country.

The interest which the public is taking in the proceedings of the conference is indicated by the communications of various sorts that are received in every mail by the delegates and the chairman, Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, who said yesterday that he had received a great volume of them from business men, students of industrial questions and others, as well as from public bodies. John Spargo said that while some of the matter received was trivial and some freakish, some of it represented the very able thought of profound thinkers, some of it the matured conclusions of responsible bodies of American citizens. On recommendation of William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, all communications from the outside are to be sorted and submitted to the three groups.

The Employers' Program

Harry A. Wheeler introduced the employers' program, which contained the following fundamentals:

Production—There should be no intentional restriction of productive effort or output by either the employer or the employee to create an artificial scarcity of the product or of Labor in order to increase prices or wages.

"The establishment as a productive unit—The establishment, rather than the industry as a whole or any branch of it should, as far as practicable, be considered as the unit of production and of mutual interest on the part of employer and employee. Each establishment should develop contact and full opportunity for interchange of view between management and men, through individual or collective dealings, or a combination of both.

"Conditions of work—It is the duty of management to make certain that the conditions under which work is carried on are as safe and as satisfactory to the workers as the nature of the business reasonably permits. Every effort should be made to maintain steady employment of the workers both on their account and to increase efficiency.

Need of Living Wage

"Wages—The worker should receive a wage sufficient to maintain him and his family at a standard of living that should be satisfactory to a right-minded man in view of the prevailing cost of living. Women doing work equal with that of men under the same conditions should receive the same rates of pay and be accorded the same opportunities for training and advancement.

"Hours of Work—The standard of the work schedule should be the week, varying as to the peculiar requirements of individual industries may demand. Overtime should, as far as possible, be avoided, and one day of rest in seven should be provided.

"Settlement of Disputes—Each establishment should provide adequate

means for the discussion of all questions and the just and prompt settlement of all disputes, but there should be no improper limitation or impairment of the exercise by the management of its essential function of judgment and direction.

"Right to Associate—The association of men, whether of employers, employees, or others, for collective action or dealing confers no authority and involves no right of compulsion over those who do not desire to act or deal with them as an association. Arbitrary use of such collective power to coerce or control others without their consent is an infringement of personal liberty and a menace to the institutions of a free people.

Responsibility Defined

"Responsibility of Associations—Every association, whether of employers or employees, must be equally subject to public authority and legally answerable for its own conduct or that of its agents.

"Freedom of Contract—With the right to associate recognized, the fundamental principle of individual freedom demands that every person must be free to engage in any lawful occupation or enter into any lawful contract as an employer or an employee, and be secure in the continuity and rewards of his effort.

"The Open Shop—The principles of individual liberty and freedom of contract upon which our institutions are fundamentally based require that there should be no interference with the open shop. While fair argument and persuasion are permissible, coercive methods aimed at turning the open shop into a closed union shop or closed non-union shop should not be tolerated. No employer should be required to deal with men or groups of men who are not his employees or chosen by and from among them.

Strikes and Lockouts

"The Right to Strike or Lockout—In the statement of the principle that should govern as to the right to strike or lockout, a sharp distinction should be drawn between the employment relations in the field (a) of the private



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Paul Thompson, New York
John Spargo

industry, (b) of the public utility service, and (c) of government employment, federal, state, or municipal. In private industry the strike or the lockout is to be deplored; but the right to strike or lockout should not be denied as an ultimate resort after all possible means of adjustment have been exhausted. Both employers and employees should recognize the seriousness of such action and should be held to a high responsibility for the same. The sympathetic strike is indefensible, anti-social and immoral. The same may be said of the black-list, the boycott, and also of the sympathetic lockout. In public utility service the public interest and welfare must be the paramount and controlling consideration. The state should, therefore, impose such regulations as will assure continuous operation, at the same time providing adequate means for the prompt hearing and adjustment of complaints and disputes. A strike of government employees is an attempt to prevent the operation of government until the demands of such em-

ployees are granted, and cannot be tolerated. The right of government employees to be heard and to secure just redress should be amply safeguarded.

"Training—Practical plans should be inaugurated in industry and outside of it for the training and upgrading of industrial workers, their proper placement in industry, the adoption and adaptation of apprenticeship systems, the extension of vocational education, and such other adjustments of our educational system to the needs of industry as will prepare the worker for more effective and profitable service to society and to himself."

LONGSHOREMEN HOLD UP NEW YORK FOODS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—About 40,000 longshoremen, refusing to abide by the agreement made by the International Longshoremen's Association with the National Adjustment Commission, are continuing their unauthorized strike, according to T. V. O'Connor, president of the association. Although steps are being taken which, it is hoped, may bring about a speedy settlement. Meantime 5000 carloads of perishable foods have been held up by the strike, and Arthur Williams, federal Food Administrator, is making every effort to have the food saved.

At Mr. Williams' office yesterday it was said that both Mr. O'Connor and Joseph Ryan, vice-president of the longshoremen's association, had promised to do their best to have the food moved. Mr. Williams said he had no thought of entering into the merits of the strike, but that he felt that in these days of such high living costs the food must be saved.

All freight and passenger piers are still tied up; incoming steamers have been greatly delayed in docking, and many outgoing ones have been held up. It has been impossible either to load or unload these steamers. Radical agitators are believed to be doing everything possible to spread the strike.

A walkout of longshoremen employed in the coastwise shipping trade in every port on the Atlantic coast from Portland, Maine, to Savannah, Georgia, was ordered last night by John F. Riley, new chairman of the committee of striking longshoremen, who have completely tied up this harbor.

Mr. Riley said he believed associates of the longshoremen at Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Charleston, Savannah, Newport News, and other ports would go out as soon as they got instructions.

OPTICAL EMPLOYERS OPPOSE UNIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Grinders of lens surfaces in the optical shops of this city receive \$14 a week, according to testimony given on Thursday at a hearing before the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. Because some of the workers joined the union, it is alleged, they were notified that they must leave the union or their jobs. The employers, it is said, refused to make concessions of any kind. D. Currie Doleman, president of a large optical company, said that the wholesale optical stores have an organization and that there is a committee representing the retail stores, but that the stores had agreed that they would not employ any union men.

WASHINGTON POLICE TO QUIT FEDERATION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Members of the Washington Policemen's Union have decided, by an almost unanimous vote, to sever their affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. At a meeting on Thursday night, 10 days after they had voted to retain their federation charter, the action was reversed.

BREAK IN RANKS OF STRIKERS DENIED

Leaders Say Trumbull Company
Employees Who Returned
Won a Complete Victory—
Rioting in the Strike District

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—Rioting occurred in many of the western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio districts, where the steel strike is in progress, during Thursday night and yesterday morning. Several men were wounded. Many of the rioters were arrested.

At Hubbard, Ohio, during a clash between Negro workers of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company and strikers, four men were wounded, and others injured. At Clairton, Pennsylvania, several men were injured. Rioting also occurred in the Donora-Monaca section of the Upper Monongahela Valley.

Generally the strike situation showed little change. A few men were reported as returning to work, but on the whole, conditions were unchanged. A statement was issued at the headquarters of the national organizing committee, here, to the effect that the strikers of the Trumbull Steel Company, at Warren, Ohio, returned to work on Thursday, won a complete victory, "and everything that the strike is seeking to establish." The company agreed to the employees' right of collective bargaining, in addition to recognizing the union, the statement said, and the men were permitted to return to work. The statement denied that the men's return to work was a break in the ranks of the Mahoning Valley strikers.

Reports from Youngstown had been that the men had returned to work with the understanding that the company would abide by the ultimate outcome of the strike.

Military Raids at Gary

I. W. W. and Other Radical Literature Seized and Arrests Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
GARY, Indiana.—Wagonloads of I. W. W. and other radical literature have been seized by the military authorities in raids on meeting places of radicals here since the city was placed under military law on account of disturbances growing out of the steel strike. This literature, according to Col. W. S. Mapes, who is in charge of the federal troops, is of the most revolutionary character. Literature seized is printed in the Russian, Polish and Hungarian languages.

The United States troops were called to Gary on Monday on account of the state militia not handling the situation as the city authorities and the Governor of Indiana felt it should be handled. Soon after the federal troops arrived they began to round up the radical agitators. Six meetings of the radical agitators were

raided on Thursday night and 40 arrests were made.

United States immigration officials were at Gary yesterday conferring with the military authorities, and it is understood that they are investigating cases of alien radical agitators who have been arrested with a view of deportation.

Reports Disagree

Statements of Mill Gains at Gary
Denied by Strikers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois.—At the close of the third week of the steel strike, reports from the rival sides in this district continue to leave debatable ground in between them. The companies claim they are progressing and adding to production; the men maintain they have operations shut off to a negligible quantity. To a third party it looks as if the companies were getting a number of men, varying at different points, and were also varying likewise in increasing operations; but, considering the unexpected extent that work was cut into by the strike, it seems that the steel companies generally have still a very considerable way to go before approaching anything like normal production.

A picket for the strikers on duty at Gary, Indiana, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday afternoon that a good many men were going back to work at the Gary plant. Union men in Gary grant that Negroes are going in. In the face of report that more men were returning since the federal troops came, strike leaders insisted they were holding their ground and were quite content.

John de Young, in charge of organization in this district, complained yesterday of alleged mistreatment of strike pickets by state militia and deputy sheriffs in Indiana Harbor, six miles to the west of Gary, where martial law under state proclamation is in force.

JAPAN'S DELEGATION TO LABOR CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Japan is sending the largest delegation of any of the nations which will be represented in the International Labor conference to be held here on October 29. The party comprises more than 60 persons. It was to sail yesterday from Japan and is expected to arrive here two days before the conference meets. Its dispatch is regarded as a certain indication of the purpose of the Japanese Government to ratify the peace treaty almost immediately, as that document contains the sole authority for appointment of the delegates, and, unless it is ratified, they cannot be recognized as representing their country.

SOVIET RESOLUTION CONDEMNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—The resolution recently adopted by the Utah State Federation of Labor endorsing the Russian Soviet Government has been condemned by many organizations in the west.

MINIMUM WAGE TO PROTECT CHILDREN

Protest Against Ruling for District of Columbia Women in Retail Shops Advanced by Federal Employees President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A protest was made on Wednesday by Charles J. Columbus, secretary of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, against the ruling of the Minimum Wage Board of the District of Columbia providing for a minimum wage of \$16.50 a week for women employed in retail shops.

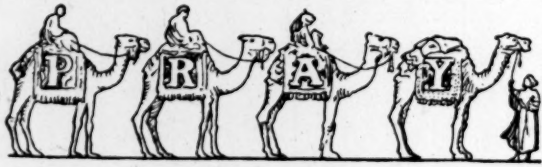
Mr. Columbus objected on the ground that this ruling would work a hardship on the employers and on children who needed to work and who would be excluded because of the higher wage rate. He proposed that minors under the age of 17 years and three months should begin at \$10 a week, and at 17 years and six months should receive \$11, and at 18 years and seven months, \$16.50.

The statement that children who needed to work would be helped by this arrangement was objected to by Dr. Carson Ryan, president of the Federal Employees Union of the district and also representing the Bureau of Education. He took the position that such children needed the protection of an adequate minimum wage so that they would not go into blind alley occupations. He brought out the fact that just as enlightened employers need the protection against unenlightened competitors afforded by minimum wage rulings, so enlightened employers and the children need all the protection available to prevent the exploitation of children by unenlightened employers. Anything that would let down the bars to unskilled labor at less than living wage should be discouraged, he declared.

Other speakers, representing various organizations, protested against a change in the ruling, both on the ground that the cost of living is too high to permit of cutting down the wage and because children should be kept in school as long as possible instead of trying to encourage them to leave and go to work before it was necessary.

TEACHERS ASK FOR UNITED STATES AID

MONTPELIER, Vermont.—The Vermont Teachers Association in resolutions adopted at the annual convention yesterday asked federal assistance in increasing teachers' pay, stating that local and state taxation does not make adequate provision. The convention, which was attended by 1600 teachers, elected Edward I. Green, of Richford, as president of the association.



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READERS of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to join in what may be termed a real feast of Chinese Rugs. These products of old hand-looms are so difficult to obtain, nowadays, that we consider ourselves decidedly fortunate in having received this rather large lot.

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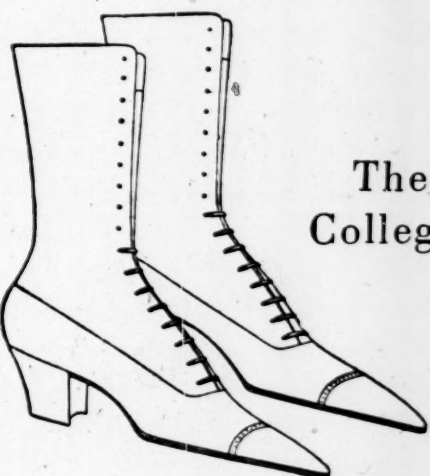
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ITALIAN REPORT UPON CAPORETTO

Reverse to Italian Arms Is Considered by Official Commission Appointed to Take Evidence and Find Causes

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The tragic disaster to the Italian arms at Caporetto on October 24, 1917, which led to the fall of the Boselli ministry, and in the end proved to be a blessing in disguise by uniting all Italians of all parties in defense of their invaded territory, has hitherto been somewhat of a mystery. The official commission, appointed to hear evidence and determine the causes which led up to that rout, has, however, now presented its report, so that the public has at last the means of forming an opinion upon that hitherto unexplained catastrophe, the effects of which the Italian victory on the Piave fully obliterated. The commission's report fills a considerable volume, which is equivalent to some 30 pages of a newspaper. It is proposed, therefore, to summarize the main points of the evidence, merely adding by way of premonitory preface the comment of Italy's leading journal, the *Corriere della Sera* of Milan, that "the commission has thought it desirable to spare political parties, which still exist, but to sacrifice individual men, who pass away." Hence the severe tone of comment on the fallen generals most concerned. Besides, it must not be forgotten that in Rome the Tarpeian Rock has always stood very near to the Capitol, and the hero of yesterday usually becomes the exile of today, whether he be a Coriolanus or a Giovanni Gjolitti.

The Cadorna View

To begin with General Cadorna himself. The former Italian commander was heard in his own defense by the commission, and his version of Caporetto is briefly as follows: That the disaster was largely due to the weakness of the government and to the lack of discipline in the country. Many Italians had been neutralists from the start; indeed, Italy's entry into the war in 1915 was mainly the work of a small, but resolute minority of intellectuals, as has usually been the case in great historic movements. Italy's internal policy, too, even long after the war had begun, was characterized by feebleness, and on this point General Cadorna's theory is supported by the criticisms directed against Mr. Orlando, then Minister of the Interior in the Boselli cabinet, in the summer of 1917, a few months before Caporetto. That minister, mainly responsible for the management of "the internal front"—for his nominal chief was little more than a decorous figurehead—was accused of too great deference toward the official Socialists, notoriously opposed to the war. Indeed, General Cadorna sums up the political causes of the military disaster by quoting the promise made by the official Socialist deputy, Treves, in Parliament, that "there would not be another winter in the trenches," and the famous phrase of the Papal letter of August 1, 1917, "let this use-

less slaughter cease." General Cadorna, he it observed, is a deeply religious Roman Catholic, certainly not suspect of anti-clericalism. These two phrases, according to the Italian commander, found a propitious soil among the weary officers and men, and the riots at Turin in August, 1917, and the Russian Revolution followed these two fatal utterances and proved to be the last straw. "Italy," concludes the commission, "was the only belligerent country which had one whole party (the Official Socialists) and small fractions of other parties openly opposed to the war." It may be added that up to Caporetto there was no systematic propaganda among the peasants to explain clearly to them and their wives—the reason of Italy's entry into the war and the cause for which she was fighting. After Caporetto the American Red Cross work kept up the morale of the wives and families of the fighting men, while the latter knew that they were fighting to recover their invaded fatherland.

Critics of the General

Thus far General Cadorna's apologia pro vita sua. Now let us hear what his critics say about him. After doing full justice to his talents, his technical learning, and his scrupulous sense of honor, they go on to condemn his "presumption that his own judgment was infallible," with the natural corollary that he was "intolerant of every judgment and opinion diverse from his own, even if they proceeded from the government itself." It is pointed out that he showed "reluctance to give publicity to the achievements of other generals and particularly those of his collaborators who might become his successors." To these very serious defects a witness, described as a "general of authority," adds another, scarcely less grave in a leader, viz., that "General Cadorna was, above all else, a very bad judge of men"; a student and a hermit, the Baron Sonnino of military life, General Cadorna knew every inch of the Italian frontier and every detail of Italy's military history, but he did not know human nature. Above all, he misjudged the politicians, making over-hasty generalizations from one or two unfavorable examples of the species, just as the famous Oxford tutor once described the students' opinions about the working-classes as "hasty generalizations from the college servants."

Meanwhile, the daily paeans of the Italian press gave General Cadorna an ever more exalted opinion of his own powers until he seemed to himself to be another Napoleon. Yet, on the eve of the disaster of Caporetto, such was the feeling of the politicians against him that the present writer heard him violently attacked in the Chamber and not defended by a single deputy, not even by the Minister of War. Probably the truth lies between the two extremes, and General Cadorna in real life was neither the genius that his admirers described him nor the mediocrity in whom the politicians found a convenient scapegoat.

Certainly, compared with General Capello, the commander of the second army, he comes well out of the report, which depicts that officer as equally feared and detested by his subordinates for his Draconian measures and for the violent language in which he announced them, and for his disregard of the lives of his soldiers in battle. Besides, it was rumored that this gen-

eral was a possible successor of General Cadorna, who complained in his evidence of the intrigues against himself among the deputies who flocked to his rival's headquarters. The commission concludes that "in the fourth war for Italy's unity there was not lacking, although on a much reduced scale, that antagonism of men and ideas, which was found in the three previous national wars." This is not surprising, for there is a great deal of human nature even among eminent soldiers, and the Latin temperament is more critical and less disciplined than the Anglo-Saxon.

About 170 Generals Dismissed

The commission discusses another charge frequently made, and not always by disinterested persons, against General Cadorna, that of having dismissed—"torpedoed," as Italian slang has it—great numbers of officers. The late Italian commander admits that he got rid of about 170 generals, but pleads that there was good reason for his action. The commission, however, finds that he considered only the advantages of eliminating these officers and looked at the whole problem too exclusively from his own characteristically self-centered point of view, not taking into sufficient account the paralyzing fear thus created among the survivors, afraid lest a rash initiative on their part might tomorrow bring upon them a like condign punishment to that which had afflicted their comrades yesterday. In this respect the commission contrasts the behavior of General Diaz toward his officers, whom he allowed to gain experience by leaving them alone and unmolested. Thus General Cadorna made his officers nervous, while his successor raised their self-confidence, without which they could have no initiative. But in this question the report finds that General Porro, the second in command, must share the blame with General Cadorna. General Porro has already replied that if errors were committed, they were certainly not due to lack of patriotism. About that all are agreed.

The report is of historic interest, but can scarcely have much practical result, for, after the victory of Vittorio Veneto it reads like an anachronism. Victorious Italy has need of neither revenge nor scapegoats, and neither General Cadorna nor any of his colleagues is likely to be impeached before the Senate, following the precedents of Ramorino and Persano in a previous generation. The public is likely to say that "all's well that ends well," and in the present difficult state of affairs in Italy, no one would desire to add a further discordant element and arouse additional passions to those already existing.

But to the future historian of the Italian war the report cannot fail to be of value. Only in fairness he should combine with it the marvelous moral resistance of the Italian people after Caporetto. Of all the Italian successes during the war, that resistance was perhaps the most remarkable, and it marks the great advance made since the petty defeat at Adua in 1896 overthrew Crispi, a minister more powerful than any that Italy has had during this war, and completely changed her colonial policy for 15 years. Caporetto was a disaster, but upon Caporetto was built up the final Italian victory.

AUSTRALIA AS FIELD FOR WORKING WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
ADELAIDE, South Australia.—There has just arrived in Australia the women's delegation appointed by the Imperial Government to ascertain to what extent and in what direction, this country of immense and thinly popu-

lated acres can absorb population; what chances are there for working women on the farms, in big industrial workshops and in domestic service.

The delegation comprises Miss Pughe-Jones and Mrs. M. T. Simm, wife of the Coalition member of the House of Commons, accompanied by Miss Chomley, who is well acquainted with Australia, and they will spend four or five months investigating. A similar delegation has been sent to

Canada and to New Zealand. These commissioners will return to England and on their reports future action will be based.

Mrs. Simm will interest herself chiefly in industrial matters and Miss Pughe-Jones will deal with farm activities.

Australia has never been examined before as a field for women settlement and it is not difficult to see that, if the movement be successfully undertaken,

social conditions may be affected. Australian women have gone extensively into factories and offices, notably during the war, but farm life, with its long hours, strenuous labor, and social isolation, has never attracted them. The domestic service problem is acute and growing more so, and it will be interesting to see what impressions the English delegation gather of the scope of this sunny, empty land for the settlement of "a superior class of English women."

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Quality and style considered, the price quoted is nothing short of phenomenal.

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PRESENT STAGE OF
REFORM FOR INDIA

Bill, Having Been Read a Second Time in House of Commons, Is Before a Joint Committee for the Hearing of Witnesses

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A stage has now been reached in regard to the Government of India Bill when apparently the House of Commons is marking time. Having been read a second time, the bill is for the present before a joint committee of the two houses which is busily engaged in calling witnesses and hearing the views of individuals and groups representing diverse political and other interests.

The appointment of this committee was an act of sagacity which must be placed to the credit of the government. It has made even extremists feel that no standpoint is to be disregarded, while the fact that there is a definite bill in view tends to provide a framework within which opinions of all sorts can be grouped with some degree of order. The position of the chairman (Lord Selborne) is not altogether an easy one. It is obvious that witnesses may become too discursive and abstract in their evidence, and this danger was obviously present to Lord Selborne when he said: "This is not a committee to inquire into the state of India, or into the government of India, or to report on the best forms of government for India. Nor is it a committee to do again the work done by the Southborough committee. It is a select committee dealing with the Government of India Bill, and no evidence will be admitted which goes beyond the scope of the committee's reference."

No one can justly dissent from that view if it be broadly interpreted. The bill is founded upon the joint report of the Viceroy and Secretary of State, upon subsidiary reports which the principal document has necessitated, or at any rate evoked, and upon a whole mass of evidence, petitions, and criticism which remain in a more or less inchoate condition. The chief value of the committee is to bring what is most important in this material to bear upon the bill by means of witnesses and otherwise. Mr. Montagu has declared himself ready to accept even the largest changes in its clauses, if these commend themselves to Parliament. At present he sits as an ordinary member of the committee, listening to every turn in

the statements and answers of those who give evidence, and himself putting questions with no mean skill.

Functions of Committee

But it is obvious that Lord Selborne's statement of the functions of the committee might be given a narrower interpretation. Any undue limitation of questions and replies, especially of unofficial witnesses, would have checked the general feeling of satisfaction that there was to be no muzzling when the future forms of government in India were being investigated. Fortunately the questions to official witnesses ranged over so large a field that a precedent was established which could not well be ignored. It is necessary, no doubt, to finish the inquiry within a limited time. But Indians, as well as others, may be trusted to recognize that there is a tide in parliamentary affairs "which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." What is needed in addition to uninterrupted meetings of the committee is a certain elasticity all round, and a chairman of such experience as Lord Selborne is not likely to give to his pronouncement an unduly rigid construction.

To attempt any detailed analysis of the evidence given by witnesses up to the point which the inquiry has now reached would obviously be an impossible task. Consider alone the ground covered by Sir James Meeson, the first witness and the Finance Minister of the Viceroy's Council of India. He was before the committee for three days, a large part of the first of these sessions being occupied with an explanation of the views of the Government of India which had already been expressed in no less than ten dispatches. In particular, Sir James dwelt on the variations in the bill proposed by the Indian Government in order to secure a clearer financial demarcation between the two halves of the Provincial Government. Add to this a fire of questions from members of the committee—from Mr. Bennett, Sir J. D. Rees, Lord Islington, Lord Sinha, Mr. Montagu, Lord Middleton, Sir Henry Craik, and Lord Sydenham—continued for two days, and it will be seen how inadequately even the matters touched on, while this one witness was before the committee, could be dealt with in the compass of a single article.

Some of the Witnesses

Other witnesses up to the time of writing have included Sir Claude Hill, Lord Southborough, Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee, Mrs. Annie Besant, Mr. C. P. Ramswami Iyer, the Hon. B. J. Patel, Mr. Madhav Rao, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Tilak, Sir Frank Sly, Mr. R. Feetham, Mr. N. V. Samartha, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Mr. K. C. Roy, Mr. P. C. Roy, Mr. K. V. Reddi, Mr. Rama Rayanagar, Mr. B. P. Wadia, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. G. M. Bhargava, Mr. V. S. S.

Sastri, Mr. J. E. Welby, Sir Michael Sadler, Sir Stanley Read, Mr. V. Chakkaral, Mr. Maung Pu, Sir Henry Stephen, Lord Carmichael, Sir Alexander Cardew, and Mr. A. J. Pugh. From these names it will be possible to judge roughly what proportion of the witnesses have hitherto been of Indian origin. It is expected that the committee will sit for another week before the recess, and that after the resumption of its meetings one additional week will be sufficient to deal with the evidence of the witnesses who then remain to be examined.

Perhaps one of the matters that has caused most surprise to those not conversant with the quick growth of public opinion in India is the persistent demand for woman's franchise. Sir James Meeson himself gave remarkable testimony to the transformation of the country, politically and economically, in the course of one generation. He said: "I first went to India in 1885, and the India of today is almost unrecognizable when compared with that of 30 years ago, and even with that of 10 years ago. Political ideas are rapidly penetrating the people. Putting aside talk of agitation and the press, you have, in strata of society which you would not 10 years ago have believed to have been affected, an interest in the development of politics, and a desire for a larger share of administration in their own affairs. Even deeper than that is the spontaneous growth of the real spirit of nationalism, which is a very real influence in the life of India today. There is pride in India, in its development, and in its future, which inevitably leads to a very rapid development of political consciousness. Sometimes it is a little pathetic in its vagueness, but it is growing at an enormous rate."

BUTTER PROBLEM IN IRELAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The recent Ministry of Food order increasing the price of butter from 2s. 8d. to 2s. 11d. per pound, is expected to stay the decline in butter making by the creameries which have lately found cheese-making more profitable. The experience of butter retailers is that butter is bought at practically any price in preference to margarine, even by the working classes. If the price had not been raised there would have been a butter famine.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY

NORTHFIELD, Vermont—Observance of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Norwich University opened yesterday with a meeting of the alumni association and a special military exhibition. The centennial program will continue through Tuesday. Founders' day will be celebrated Monday with a pilgrimage to Norwich, where a tablet to Capt. Alden Partridge will be unveiled.

TASK OF ALGERIA'S
GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Mr. Abel, New Governor-General, Issues Proclamation in Which He Foretells an Era of Industrial Improvement

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALGIERS, Algeria—No time has been lost in impressing upon Jean Baptiste Abel, the newly appointed Governor-General of Algeria, who succeeds Mr. Jonnart, the difficulties of the task which lies before him, and he has shown that he appreciates them. Mr. Abel came along from Marseilles in the Marshal Bugeaud, and on his arrival at Algiers was warmly greeted by a large and curious crowd. Coming ashore at the Admiralty quay he was received by the civil and military authorities, by the heads of the financial delegations, and by native chiefs. Formal welcome was given to him by Mr. Galland, mayor of Algiers, and Mr. Giraud, president of the financial delegations, the latter at once plunging in medias res by enumerating at length the needs of the colony.

Ben Siam came forward and welcomed the Governor in the name of the native representatives of the delegations and in that of the native population generally, assuring Mr. Abel of their loyalty. "The government has had no doubt of it," was Mr. Abel's reply, and then he went to the Summer Palace escorted by the spahis.

A Frank Document

The new Governor has issued a proclamation to the Algerian community in general, and it is a frank and impressive document. "Great and grievous as has been the contribution of Algeria to the victory of grateful France," he says in this manifesto, "our splendid colony emerges from the war valiant and strong. Soon indeed the traditional initiative and endurance of its agriculturists will be coupled with the stimulus of savants and engineers and will be indomitably applied to extracting from the subsoil all its mining riches. The era of industrial improvement will begin and one shortly foresees the day when blast furnaces will cast across the old

land of colonists and shepherds the flame of a new life.

"Algeria needs increased maritime services, rapid and comfortable passenger boats, cargo ships fitted with all modern improvements, vessels in continually increasing numbers assuring the regular exchange of the goods between the mother country and the colony. In good time the solicitude of the Republican Government; enlightened by the vigilance of your representatives in Parliament and on the financial delegations, will furnish the Algerian shipping lines with substantial improvements which will be as a prelude to achievements conformable to your legitimate aspirations. It is certain that the study and the solution of Algerian questions are governed by the regularity and the extent of the maritime services. Everything depends upon the ship; it all comes back to that. My eyes shall not lose sight of the sea, that boundless field of human activity, for the accomplishment of my splendid and difficult mission, while reminding me of the great examples of my eminent predecessor, Mr. Jonnart, and his famous forerunners."

Equality of Treatment

So much for the official promulgation of hopes and intentions, and the pious trust in the correctness of what is French. In the meantime the question of the furtherance of reforms, particularly in the direction of a better and more practical equality of treatment between the natives and the French, and a less obviously improper imposition on the Arabian element, continues to excite strong feelings and expressions, and it is generally agreed that it is quite essential that changes should be made quickly in the management of a colony which France is disposed to present to the world as ideal.

For the same class of work, it is urged, the native teacher or agent of police receives less payment and is less well treated than the Frenchman. Some say, by way of a very feeble excuse for this state of things, that the Arab needs less; but his needs are great and it is for lack of means and not of desire that the native official has to lead a life so much inferior to that of his French colleague. It may be right and proper to give something extra, a "quart colonial" to the Frenchman at home in France to induce him to leave his country and go forth on a colonizing expedition, but the same argument and justification do not apply as between

the Frenchman born in Algiers and the native Arab there.

Again, the way the French officials treat the natives with whom they come in contact is often brusque and harsh, and it has been specially noticeable in the case of the minor French officials. Nobody denies for a moment that France, the people, the State, the government, is inspired by the very best intentions in the matter of its administration of the colony, and it is for that reason that such plain statements as these have been made openly in Algeria and France and have not been subjected to any form of official suppression.

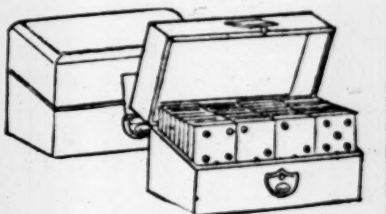
Managing Algeria From Paris

In recent years the native paid on piece work has earned from 12 to 15 francs a day, during the harvest period, and even in winter can generally reckon on 6 to 8 francs a day, while living is three or four times cheaper than in France. The native docker at Algiers earns on an average from 10 to 12 francs a day so that, having regard to the cost of living, he is better off than the docker at Marseilles. But these facts, pleasant as they are to consider, do not minimize the truth and importance of the others. It is strongly urged by those aware of the working of the police arrangements that the regulation in a large measure of Algeria by ministers in Paris is in no sense whatever a protection for the native, but on the other hand it is declared to be a ruinous factor for the country, the native suffering like the colonist, and if it were not for the fact that the administrators of the law as it is passed on to them have a certain latitude and will excuse a native for neglecting a regulation which he did not properly understand, the case would be much worse. Laws and regulations made in France are often utterly unsuited to the country and the people, and the native frequently finds himself pitilessly punished by an administrative regulation the advantage and object of which he has not the consolation of understanding. Those who press the evil of this state of things, wholly attributable to the system of managing Algeria from Paris, urge with force and reason that it is all very different in French Morocco and Tunis, where they have complete administrative autonomy and the natives have legislative power. The law is made on the spot, at Rabat and Tunis, and the native element invariably recognizes its justice.

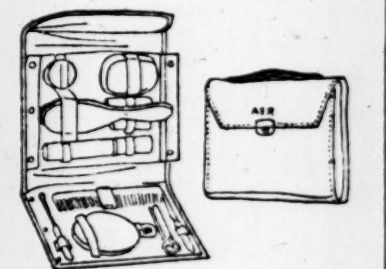
Promising
People

One is apt to promise great benefits in order to avoid having to perform little ones.

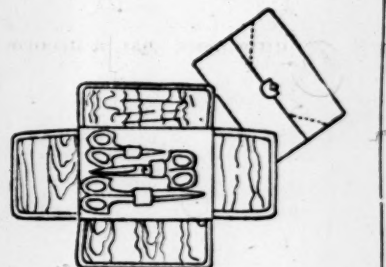
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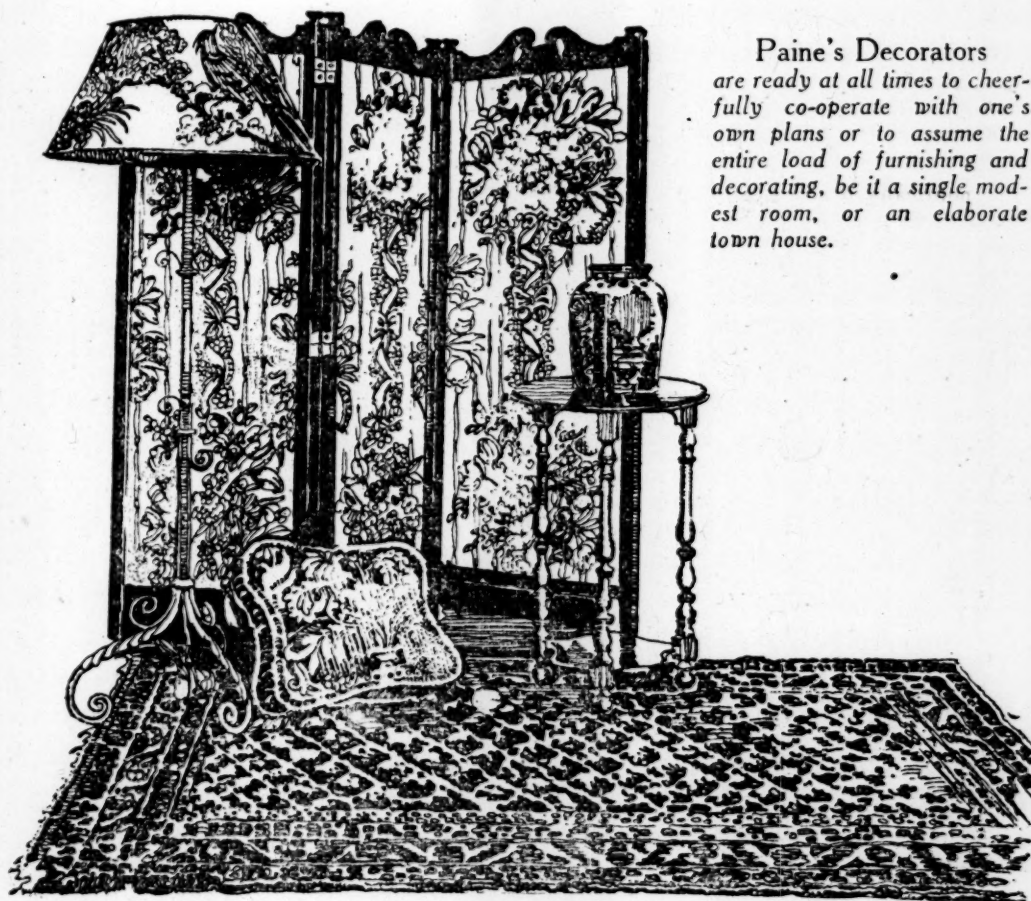
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EVENTS IN SPAIN'S MOROCCAN ZONE

Large Quantities of War Material Are Arriving From Spain and Are Said to Be Presage of a New Series of Operations

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—General Berenguer, the Spanish High Commissioner, is now back in Morocco after his brief visit to Madrid, where he spent long and anxious hours in giving to the War Minister and the government generally a representation of the true state of affairs in the Spanish zone, and explaining what will be necessary in the way of men, matériel, and money to effect the improvement which is essential. It is given out that the government is determined to do everything that is necessary, and is animated by a spirit of splendid resolution; but it is no secret that ministers were somewhat impressed by the magnitude of the case thus presented and by the responsibility of Spanish governments for false policies and wasted opportunities.

All the speech-making blandishments uttered cannot get away from the cold facts of the case, and those who most believe in General Berenguer, who is a sensible, determined man, unshackled by many of the prejudices and associations that have hindered other high officials, consider he makes a mistake in the continual presentation of statements which, however laudable their object, do not do justice to the facts of the case.

The Right-Hand Man

Only a day or two after General Berenguer arrived at Ceuta on a small warship, his new right-hand man, General Fernandez Silvestre, whose appointment is regarded as a thoroughly good sign, set off after him in another gunboat from Algeciras, and when General Berenguer reached Tetuan, General Silvestre was at Ceuta. Now they have been conferred together, and there is a general impression, born of unmistakable signs, that great movements are projected.

Large quantities of war matériel are coming to Ceuta and Larache from Spain, and by some it is said that a great beginning of the new series of operations may be expected. In passing it may be remarked that while the two generals are making their plans for a great campaign on the enemy chief, Raisuli is doing likewise, and apparently from resources that are vastly greater than most people imagine. The leader of the rebellious tribesmen is reported to be feeling a certain satisfaction in anticipation of forthcoming combats.

Generals Berenguer and Silvestre, then, are the men of the moment, and they are deserving of attention far away from Spain or Morocco, for on their work much of world consequence depends.

Damaso Berenguer stands for a new class of Spanish soldier and administrator, one in which there is a breaking away from old and bad traditions. He was the Count de Romanones' appointment as War Minister, and some of the generals of the old brigade were not by any means enthusiastic about it. He ceased to be War Minister only to take up the office of High Commissioner in Morocco, with virtually full control, subject to the home government. Berenguer thoroughly understands his job. It was after the events of 1909 that he came well into public notice as never before. He was presented as a young, keen, and enterprising officer, who was likely to be one of the best hopes of the country. He was then with the native army in Morocco, and used to appear in Madrid in the red fez and white mantle of the Moors. From those days his progress was rapid.

Gains and Losses

While in Madrid, General Berenguer rightly, and as was to be expected in view of the nature of his discussions with the government, preserved an almost absolute silence upon his designs and intentions, and consistently refused to be interviewed. However, at the close of his expedition there he permitted himself one statement for publication which is of a highly interesting character.

At the outset of this statement he insisted once again that the importance of the recent operations had been much exaggerated. Likewise the Spanish losses, and "incidents" of that kind were, he said, always inseparable from colonial operations. On the other hand, he was certain that the losses of Raisuli had been enormous and that more than half of his forces had been affected. However there is little use in repeating

as experienced at the present time. Raisuli being apparently well supplied and equipped. "This contraband has been carried on," said the general, "and I cannot tell you what is the nationality of the criminals. Very likely the Germans have done a lot of it. I do not know because I was in Spain during the war. At the present time there are no more Germans in Morocco. I have turned them all out of it, all except the Consul at Tetuan."

Arraiz was apparently left out of consideration. Now it has been determined to establish General Silvestre in command of the military zone of Ceuta, in place of General Arraiz.

A Fine Military Record

A fine record has General Silvestre. He fought during the Spanish-American War as an officer in Cuba. At the time when the international police were being established in Morocco under the command of Muller he was sent to Casablanca, and at that time in point of seniority he was, in fact, the chief of the Spanish forces in Morocco, as General Mangin was of the French. During this period he got on well with the French officers with whom he came into contact. He was some time later given command of the Spanish forces in the Garb district and promoted to the rank of colonel, directing the operations at Lukos. Then he was placed in command of the forces at Larache, and it was at this time that he became known for his formidable opposition to Raisuli. He left Morocco in 1915 when General Marina, Minister of War, determined to make use of Raisuli for the government and pacification of the zone, as he thought. He is a strong man of action, full of vigor, and is recognized by all as one of the best officers Spain has had in Morocco. Events have justified his beliefs.

ADVERSE EXCHANGE CONDITIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The executive of the London Chamber of Commerce at its last meeting considered the adverse conditions of the exchanges as affecting commercial relations with certain countries, and cordially endorsed the view which has been expressed in official quarters as to the need for encouraging exports to the United States and other countries where these conditions have become accentuated. It is believed that American business men are fully alive to the importance of this consideration, and although the tariff is high and consular requirements on the British side are exceptionally onerous, much could be done even at relatively high prices to adjust the position if export business, especially in articles of luxury and even necessities of secondary importance, were cultivated in preference to meeting the ordinary requirements of the home markets. There are signs of a disposition to adopt this method and the committee was strongly impressed with its value in the present exceptional circumstances.

who is an honest man in whom one may have confidence." In a closing sentence General Berenguer spoke like a statesman. He said he hoped that the public works at present in progress would be advanced as rapidly as possible, so that by this means pacification would be made more rapid. "Railways and roads are the real factors in colonization," he said.

ing the old statements of gains and losses at Wadras elsewhere, when nobody seems able to avoid his prejudices and predispositions in the matter.

What is of much consequence is a statement by General Berenguer on the intentions and arrangements of the immediate future. He indicates a measure of Franco-Spanish cooperation in certain circumstances which is important news. He says: "French cooperation will be a precious assistance to us. At every point where our frontiers touch we are establishing new mixed Franco-Spanish posts. My relations with General Lyautay are excellent, and I highly appreciate his friendship and the fraternity of arms which unites us. We have need of matériel, of aeroplanes, and tanks. As to the tanks, the government, I believe, has entered into negotiations for the purchase of light Renault machines of the type employed by France in the later stages of the war and at the present time in Morocco."

Contraband of Arms

General Berenguer was persuaded to speak a few words on the subject of the contraband of arms which has been carried on in Morocco with such grievous consequences to the Spanish,

General Fernandez Silvestre is a very different kind of person, but he has his own special mission to fulfill, under Berenguer, for whom he has the greatest admiration. He is a strong man who never disguised his belief that the government was making a great mistake in trying conciliation with Raisuli. General Silvestre comes in now not only because of his capacity and because he is the right and essential man when there is a strong anti-Raisuli movement, but because it came quite clear that the duality of command exercised by Generals Arraiz and Barrera, which in the most important of the recent operations led to confusion and failure, was one of the causes of the lamentable disasters, and it was followed by a quarrel between the two. Subsequently new arrangements were made for the attack, and General



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

General Fernandez Silvestre

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MR. BRIAND BEGINS ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Former French Premier Discusses Political Plans With His Constituency and Disavows the Party "Union Sacrée"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The election period has evidently begun, even though it may not have been legally and formally opened. For some little time the various political factions have been intensely busy in considering the electoral map of the country and making their decisions and determinations accordingly, in the distribution of candidatures and the sectioning of departments, as they call it. They feel they have reason to be specially active and acute in present circumstances, inasmuch as various members of Parliament feel, and not without reason, that the change of the election system from the scrutin d'arrondissement to the scrutin de liste means everything that is bad for them and their prospects; and in such circumstances, being confronted with enormous majorities against them in the new system of aggregates, they are engaged in various enterprises for the improvement of their chances.

Some of the stories circulating as to what is being done do not tend to give a good impression of the prospects of strict political party under the new system. There is the case of one department the political representatives of which have been in violent opposition to each other in the Chamber, but who now, for the sake of their political skins, propose to pretend to close up all their political differences and present themselves on a single list so as to capture all the votes. It is felt that there is something scandalous in such business; but when Parliament passed the new electoral law it did not thereby establish Utopia.

Signs of the Elections

But there are other signs that election time is beginning. The Conseils Généraux have been expressing their desires in regard to early elections

and upon other matters, such as the order in which they would like to see the various elections taken. Then, at St. Die a political speech embracing something in the nature of an election program has been made by André Tardieu. But much more than all this, Aristide Briand has come bounding into the open arena and has made a pointed, aggressive election speech which has set everybody talking and arguing all at once. They regard some of his statements as sensational, especially that in which he incidentally throws the Union Sacrée overboard as a thing that is done with and must now be got rid of.

For this performance he went down to St. Etienne, his constituency, where the miners are. He arrived there in the afternoon and received numerous visitors with whom he discussed political plans and prospects. In the evening he repaired to a meeting that had been arranged by the Republican Socialist Club, and there he made his speech. It was certainly remarkable.

Germany Stronger Than Ever

Then he went on to deal with matters of general policy and politics. He was quite determined, he said, so long as the peace treaty was not ratified, not to depart from the reserve imposed upon him on this matter since he had ceased to be in power. However, he spoke a few words which bore upon it. Thus he said, "France awakening

from a great nightmare is now in absolute ignorance as to what sort of situation she will find herself in tomorrow. We are about to find ourselves in the presence of a Germany more united and, without doubt, stronger than ever. Shall we be content to be left behind, weakened, on the morning after victory? Shall France no longer be in the vanguard of social progress, the land to which all who are oppressed raise their eyes?" He went on, "This country has fought for liberty. It ought not to allow it to be confiscated. I intend to speak of the Union Sacrée. They say to us—'No political programs. Nothing but fraternity.' We know that song; it is the song of those who open out their arms to us the better to strangle us. This formula is out of date; I do not wish to have anything more to do with it. The national peril is over; ideas can and ought to clash and beat against each other without hindrance. I do not believe in the spontaneous spontaneity of social reforms. I do not believe in progress amid disorder, and with the same energy I reject the anarchy of the Right and the anarchy of the Left. France should remain the Nation of free thought, toward which, tomorrow as yesterday, all who are oppressed may turn with the certainty of receiving assistance."

There have naturally been many comments on his declarations. L'Homme Libre remarks that it is clear that Mr. Briand has broken with the Union Sacrée, but it adds that it is not apparent what he intends to substitute for it, the reason being perhaps because he does not yet know himself, or because he feels that the time has not yet come to explain it.

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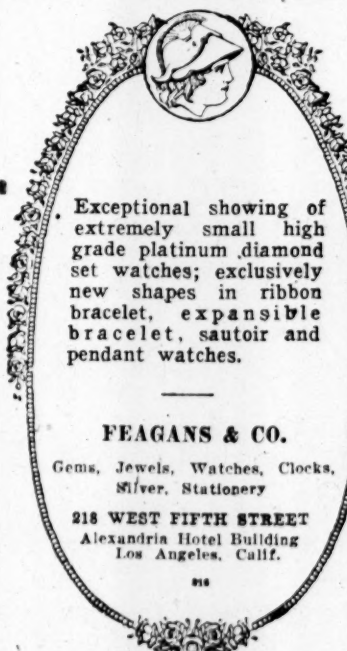
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FORMER BOLSHEVIK ON SOVIET RULE

Mr. Alexinsky Defines Bolshevism as New Capitalistic Development in "Distorted, Primitive Robber-Like Form"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Russian colony met under the auspices of two Russian organizations functioning in London, the Russian Liberation Committee, and the Russian Commonwealth, to listen to two reports on the state of affairs obtaining in Bolshevik Russia by Victor Henri, of the Sorbonne, and Mr. Alexinsky, the Social Democrat, member of the central committee of the party. N. V. Tchakovsky, the well-known patriarch of the Socialist movement in Russia and the head of the Archangel Provisional Government, was in the chair. Mr. Tchakovsky opened the meeting by protesting against the wilful distortion of facts on Bolshevism by a certain part of the British public. Two gentlemen present, the unbiased scholar and the prominent Social-Democratic leader, he said, might throw a light on the real state in Bolshevik Russia, which they had quite recently left.

Victor Henri lived in Russia for the last four years, and in his capacity of secretary of a committee of the Academy of Sciences, kept in close touch with many institutions and persons of Soviet Russia. His scholarly account of things is a scathing exposure of the Bolshevik regime. No personal freedom exists under the Communist rule, he said. Autocracy was never able to have recourse to such measures of controlling private life as are used by Mr. Lenin's police. Private correspondence is regularly opened by a "revolutionary" censor. A special permit is needed for going about the town. Railway tickets are only sold on presentation of a certificate that the traveler is a Bolshevik official and is being sent on a special mission. Mr. Henri had to pass through 18 offices before getting such a permit from the Ministry of Education.

Nationalized Furniture

Nobody may occupy more than 200 square feet in his own dwelling. On moving to other rooms, all his furniture must be left behind; it is nationalized. The meaning of "nationalization," though, is rather vague, e. g., furs "nationalized" for the Red Army were purchased at fixed prices by Mrs. Lenin, Mrs. Trotsky, Mrs. Kamev, and others. Owners of current accounts can take from the banks only 1000 rubles per month, or nominally £100. To get food, at exorbitant prices, everybody was selling everything he possessed; now that everything is sold off, everybody is seeking employment in Bolshevik offices, whose number and personnel has grown to incredible figures. Existence would be intolerable were it not for the hope that within a month or two somebody will come and bring freedom.

At Moscow, one waits for Koltchak or Denikin, at Petrograd for Yudenich. After the collapse of the allied aid in Odessa and Sevastopol, people get tired of waiting, and begin to think that they must rely upon themselves. The economic situation is extremely precarious. There is no fuel, raw materials, or technical knowledge of how to run the factories. The traffic on the only railway line which still works regularly (Petrograd-Moscow) has diminished to two passenger trains and six goods trains a day. On other lines trains go twice or three times a week, and no time-tables exist. Extraordinary measures have been taken since March to alleviate this disorganization.

Soviets Abolished

A certain Mr. Krassin, an experienced engineer, was put at the head of the Ministry of Communication; all soviets have been abolished, all revolutionary conditions of work entirely changed, piece work reintroduced, and so forth. The output of the few factories which remain open (chiefly the munitions) does not exceed 10 per cent of the pre-revolutionary figures, while the productivity of work has fallen to something like 1 per cent. The output of the Tula cartridge factory in April was 1,500,000 instead of the regular 60,000,000. Private trade is "nationalized." However, this does not prevent the existence of illegal profiteering by small tradesmen. The a gentleman personally known to Mr. Henri was earning millions of rubles by carrying glass from Moscow to Kiev and sugar from Kiev to Moscow. "Nationalization," limited by bribery, does not prevent people, too, from selling and buying private property, e. g., houses, and Mr. Henri was personally present at such a sale; the deed of sale, duly performed at a pre-revolutionary office, provided for payment in "future" money and for a confirmation of the sale "according to the future law." The same kind of "camouflage" exists in the realms of natural science.

"Russian scholars," Mr. Henri said, "work for the future, while trying, with a certain success, to ward off the worst consequences of the 'Communist' interference. Elementary schools are used for political control; the children are busy writing reports as to the views of their parents on the Communist rule, the personalities and the opinions of their visitors at home, the political ideas of their teachers, etc." Teaching is practically non-existent, but work in natural science, owing to Russian scholars' patriotism and application, is still going on, in spite of extreme difficulties and impossible conditions of life. Money, which costs nothing to Bolsheviks, is given prodigally for the obvious purpose of producing a corresponding impression abroad.

Mr. Alexinsky spoke in the name of "true Socialism" against that "mockery and derision" of Socialist idea practiced by the Bolsheviks. Mr. Alexinsky knows Mr. Lenin and his crowd from personal experience, as he worked in the party for about 20 years, since he was 18 years old. For a time he was a Bolshevik himself, and it was Mr. Lenin's autocratic temper in connection with his methods of rousing Socialism into life by violence which led Mr. Alexinsky to dissociate himself from his "comrade." Now he represents the group lately led by Plekhanov, and he was sent abroad on a mission as a member of the "bloc" called the "Union for Russia's Regeneration."

Exposing Bolshevism

Mr. Alexinsky particularly emphasizes that so far from being Socialism at all, Bolshevism is just the opposite. "It is an introduction to a new capitalistic development in a distorted and primitively robberlike form." New riches are being formed by reckless private profiteering. The working class is the first to suffer from this sham "Communism." No worse blow could be dealt to Labor unions than that received at the hands of political police.

As no organized struggle is possible against "Mr. Lenin's gendarmes," the workmen resort to the old ones; they throw bombs; they are arrested and shot. "Last summer, when I was punished by nine months' imprisonment for my nine minutes' speech against the separate peace, the whole Pan-Russian Conference of non-Bolshevik workmen were imprisoned with me." The real gainer by the revolution is the peasant, not the workman, he continued. Since the peasant has seized the land, his only wish is to possess it in private. The result of the agrarian overthrow is obviously anti-Socialistic. The Russian peasant is a democrat, but he is more conservative than the "big bourgeois." "As a Russian democrat I look forward to a great future for Russia, but not in a Socialist spirit." A "bloc" of all non-Bolshevik parties is formed on the common platform of (1) Denationalization of industry and trade, (2) Retention of land by peasants, (3) An armed struggle against Bolshevism. Allied help, he said, not with men, but with munitions, is necessary in order to avoid German help and to preserve the prestige of the Allies.

TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND EAST AFRICA

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—The Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, have addressed the Government of India on the question of trade between India and East Africa. They point out that trade could be developed to a very large extent if the present disabilities were removed. The committee states that it is time to understand that "color" prejudice, which is responsible for a great deal of mischief, has begun to make itself felt even in East Africa. If the allegations are true, the committee fears Indian trade in East Africa will be subjected to the same sort of harassments as in South Africa. With the removal of all grievances and inequalities there will be a natural development in trade between India and East Africa without any interference from the government, on the lines put forward by Major McKerron in his scheme for a trading company. While the committee is opposed to the proposal of floating a concern with the assistance of the government, they strongly approve the idea of the appointment of an Indian Trade Commissioner to watch and develop the interests of trade between India and East Africa. The Chamber proposes the appointment of an Indian with commercial experience.

MR. GANDHI ABANDONS CIVIL RESISTANCE PLAN

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—In the course of a letter to the press, Mr. Gandhi writes, "In response to the warnings of the Government of India, and to the urgent desire, publicly expressed by

Dewan Bahadur Govinda Raghava Iyer, Sir Narayan Chandavakar, and several editors, I have decided not to resume civil resistance for the time being. I may add that several prominent friends belonging to what is called the Extremist Party have given me the same advice on the ground of the probability of a recurrence of violence on the part of those who might not have understood the doctrine of civil resistance. I feel I shall better serve the country and the government and those Punjab leaders who, in my opinion, have been so unjustly convicted and so cruelly sentenced, by the suspension of civil resistance for the time. I have been accused of throwing lighted matches. If my occasional civil resistance be a lighted match, the Rowlett legislation and persistence in retaining it on the statute book is a thousand matches scattered throughout India, and the only way to withdraw that legislation. What the government has published in justification of that legislation has not moved the Indian public from its attitude of opposition to it."

HOUSING IN NEW ZEALAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

AUCKLAND, New Zealand.—Two hundred workers' dwellings are to be erected by the New Zealand Labor Department of the government. They will be constructed by private builders in concrete or wood to order of the department. All will have bathroom, hot and cold water, and gas or electric light. Probably the designs will be standardized.

AIDING FAMILIES TO KEEP TOGETHER

Varied Calls Upon the Funds and Facilities of the New York Bureau of Child Welfare and How They Are Answered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"It is seeing the great improvements that are so often effected in the families that we help which makes our work so interesting," said Miss Edna McKeever, director of investigations of the Bureau of Child Welfare, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, telling of the financial help the society gives to mothers who need aid in order that they may keep their homes together and continue to give their children personal care.

"In many cases the families live on the 'ragged edge' for years, while the fathers are presumably supporting them, and, due to the uncertainty of their income the mothers lose interest in keeping up the homes. Upon knowing that they can henceforth rely upon a fixed sum each month, however, they frequently take a new lease on life and transform their surroundings completely.

Clothing Contributed

"At present, our funds are inadequate to allow us to give more than

\$13 per child each month, which is hardly sufficient at this time, but with some outside income derived from occasional odd jobs, which the mother or older children can undertake in their spare time, the budget is increased somewhat. Much clothing is given to most of these families by those interested. Where there are a number of small children, we discourage the mother's leaving the home for many hours. Part-time work is very popular among these women, and they can earn a considerable sum each month in this way. The larger children are expected to contribute a fair portion of what they make.

"When investigating a case we work out a careful budget, considering the family's present income, the earning capacity, and other factors which determine how much they are entitled to receive.

Mothers' Club

"Several years ago, when I felt that the mothers in my district needed some kind of recreation, I organized a mothers' club, which meets one night each week. A special program is arranged for each meeting, and the mothers enjoy gathering together socially. Occasionally we have cooking demonstrations given by volunteer experts, and sometimes the mothers are asked to bring their old hats and dresses and are shown by efficient milliners and dressmakers how to remodel them cleverly.

"An enjoyable part of this work is arranging outings for children each vacation. Another undertaking is to provide suitable employment for the children as they leave school. Our

employment bureau investigates the positions and studies the individual child's qualifications before sending it out to play. We never send applicants to places which have not been looked into, nor where there is little prospect of advancement.

"The work of the Bureau of Child Welfare has increased so much during the past year that an increased expenditure, bringing the budget to about \$2,000,000 is needed this year. About \$1,700,000 was spent last year in covering the field, with only 3½ per cent deducted for office management. Thus 96½ per cent is devoted to relief work each year. The bureau was established in August, 1915."

TOWN PLANNING IN NEW ZEALAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

DUNEDIN, New Zealand.—In May, 1920, a Dominion Town-Planning Conference and Exhibition will be held in Wellington, and invitations have already been circulated by the New Zealand Government to members of Parliament, local government officials, town-planning associations, returned soldiers' leagues, women's societies, trades and Labor councils, and the Institute of Architects. Mr. H. Seager is the honorary organizing director of the conference.

SHIPPING PLAN DELAYED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Inauguration of the proposed direct freight and passenger service between New York and Brazil and the River Plate has been postponed until early next year. It had been the intention to establish the line next month.

VETERANS AGAINST MILITARY TRAINING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts.—Delegates to the Worcester convention of the American Legion from the local post have been instructed to vote against universal military training in the United States. More than 400 members were present at the meeting, and only two votes were recorded in favor of the training.

Speakers against the movement said that it would tend to make this country a militaristic power. The cantonments, it was said, could be used for war colleges, where the rudiments of war might be taught, but so far as having universal military training, the war veterans did not believe that it would be a good thing for the country.

W. J. O'BRIEN SENTENCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—William J. O'Brien, president of the Boston Fish Market Company, who pleaded guilty to perjury in the United States District Court on Wednesday, was sentenced on Thursday to spend one day in jail and to pay a fine of \$500. Mr. O'Brien's company was one of a number that were involved in federal investigation and prosecution. In the course of court proceedings under the anti-trust law, Mr. O'Brien gave alleged false testimony, so federal agents discovered, that he had turned over stock in a fish concern to a bookkeeper.

The New Car for the Thousands is To Be a Six

RUMORS of revolutionary developments in the automobile world fly about quickly.

Word of a new Six, built upon radically new principles—which produce new economies of gasoline, oil, tires and upkeep—has been going about for months. It has become known that the car is to be given quantity production—to place it within reach of thousands with moderate incomes.

It is a fact, that The Willys Corporation is bringing out this car. It is a Six—of great lightness of weight, wonderful roadability, and unsurpassed economies. For more than two years the new principles and features of this car have been subjected to 200,000 miles of bruising, brutal road tests, under conditions of load, road and weather, more varied and rigorous than are met with by the average car in a life time. Even under these strenuous conditions, the car has averaged 17 to 20 miles per gallon of gasoline.

Complete details of the car cannot be given out until it is placed on the market—but, in addition to the foregoing, it may be stated that the car weighs approximately 2,100 pounds and that it has an entirely new principle of spring suspension. Although the car has a wheel base of but 112 inches, this new spring suspension gives it the easy riding qualities of a car with a 142 inch wheel base.

The Willys Corporation, which builds the new Six, is one of the strongest and biggest industries in the automobile world. It makes the Electric Auto-Lite, which lights and starts the automobiles of thousands of motorists; and by its New Process Gear unit, the Corporation is one of the leaders in the manufacture of gears for transmissions and differentials of automobiles, trucks and tractors. In addition, the Willys-Light systems of lighting for farms and homes are made at the Auto-Lite unit. This branch of the business booked orders for 20,000 sets or systems in the month of August

alone. The plants of these units are very extensive and are located at Toledo, O., Syracuse and Poughkeepsie, N. Y. They will be sources of supply for the building of the new Six.

It may be stated that, from the raw material to the finished product, The Willys Corporation will, itself, or through controlled and closely allied companies, produce practically every unit entering into the construction of this remarkable car.

In order to give an adequate plant for the building of the new car in quantities, the Duesenberg Motors Company's plant at Elizabeth, N. J., was purchased, together with its machinery, equipment and patents. The plant had been greatly enlarged for the building of war motors, and is now being again vastly increased and equipped to give a capacity of 400 to 500 new Sixes per day.

Anyone desiring further information about the plans and car program of The Willys Corporation should write for our booklet.

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N. B.—This is one of a series of advertisements to acquaint the public, automobile trade and buyers of motor cars in general with the present scope and important plans of The Willys Corporation.

CASTLE MONUMENT TO MODERN VALOR

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—A report signed by the Duke of Atholl and Lord Carmichael has been recently presented to the Secretary for Scotland from the committee appointed by him in October, 1918. In considering the question of a Scottish national war memorial, the committee was asked to determine what steps might be taken for the utilization of Edinburgh Castle for such a purpose; and in their report the committee state that they have unanimously arrived at the conclusion that a national war memorial might be included among the buildings which at present occupy the Edinburgh Castle site, because of its commanding position in the capital of Scotland as well as on account of its historical associations.

The committee point out that the Castle is no longer suitable for military purposes, and that in future it will only be necessary to provide accommodation there for a guard. And they feel that no more worthy surroundings could be found for a national memorial to the Scotsmen who have laid down their lives in the great ordeal through which the Nation has just passed. The committee were unanimously of opinion that the actual memorial should take the form of a shrine, erected on the apex of the Castle Rock and practically on the spot on which stood the ancient church built by King David I. In this shrine there would be memorials of the Scottish soldiers, sailors, airmen, and members of the nursing and women's services, each Scottish unit being commemorated. It is anticipated by the committee that room may be found adjoining the shrine for memorials to essentially Scottish divisions or brigades, or to specially distinguished Scotsmen who fell in the war. In such a "hall of valor" there might also be emblazoned on the walls the roll of those Scotsmen who have won the Victoria Cross since its institution.

Antiquarians Considered

The committee in their report say that it will be necessary in order to give completeness to any Scottish historical museum that certain buildings within the precincts of the Castle should be adapted for the purpose of providing accommodation (1) for the Scottish units to house their particular relics and trophies; (2) for historical relics of special value to the Nation, such as Queen Mary's last letter; (3) for the National Museum of Antiquities. This last-named collection, which was begun nearly 150 years ago, would gain in interest and importance if it were transferred to the Castle from its present inadequate location in the National Portrait Gallery.

The committee invited Sir Robert Lorimer, A.R.S.A., F.S.A., Edinburgh, to consider and report on the possibility of adapting the present buildings of the Castle for the purposes of the memorial. This Sir Robert has done in a very sympathetic report. He states that he was instructed to approach the whole problem in a spirit of reverence for the sentimental and historic associations of Edinburgh Castle and anything within its walls, for "the Castle had grown up with the Scottish Nation, and Scotland would be richly critical of any change on the Rock." He says that he is convinced that there is here the opportunity of carrying out a scheme worthy of the greatness and solemnity of the occasion, and that this can be done without falsifying history, without altering the contour and skyline of the Rock, and therefore without transgressing the convictions of the most zealous antiquary.

Architectural Plans

After stating how he would propose to adapt certain of the present buildings for the purpose of housing the relics and antiquities above referred to, the architect refers particularly to the cloister and shrine. With regard to these he says that it is proposed to remove the existing barracks on the north side of Crown Square, and there form a cloister, inclosing the north side. From the center of the cloister a low-vaulted porch would lead northwest to the memorial building, or shrine, which would be an octagon of 32 feet internal diameter and 45 feet high.

The windows in the bays of the

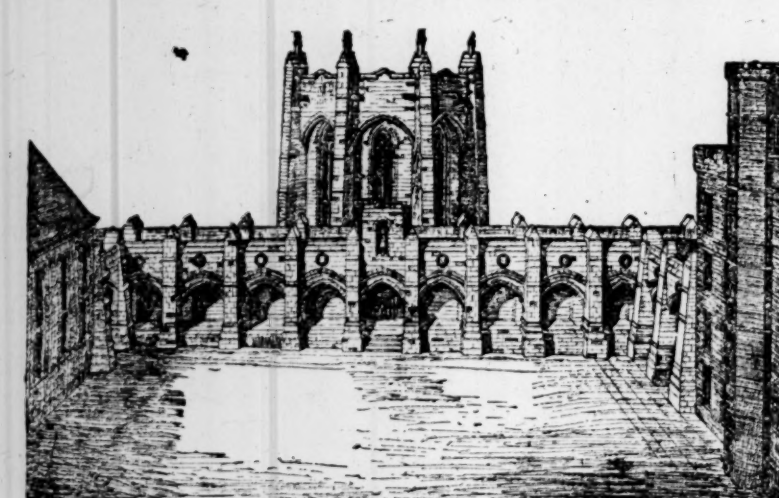
octagon would be very tall in proportion, and be filled with stained glass. There would be at least 24 main lights; and ample space would be given for the recording of the deeds of the various Scottish regiments and their units, as well as those of the navy, the air force, the women's corps, and nursing services. Below each window would be large bronze reliefs further illustrating the work of soldiers, sailors, and women in the various theaters of war. Below these panels would be a space of plain stone, and below this again a seat worked in as part of the structure.

The Decorations

The building would be richly vaulted in stone, and this vaulting and the stone paneling between the windows would afford great decorative possibilities in the way of carved devices. The exterior would be treated in a simple and almost rugged fashion, deeply recessed buttresses giving a fine effect of light and shade. The building would not have the effect of altering the skyline to any appreciable extent, or of putting the surroundings out of scale.

Concluding his report, Sir Robert Lorimer added: "Such is the scheme which I venture to submit as embodying the ideas of the committee to adapt the various buildings to the purposes that have been described; and, at the very summit of the Rock itself, with all its venerable and romantic associations, to erect an edifice enshrining the memory of the gallant Scots who have upheld the traditions of their forefathers in laying down their lives for a great cause."

In referring to the cost the committee states that it is the opinion of the advisory architect that in order to complete the whole scheme the sum of £250,000 would be required. They are of the opinion that the cost of adapting the "New Barrack" for the purpose of housing the National Museum of Antiquities, amounting to £65,000, should be borne by the State. If this sum were found by the State it would leave £185,000 to be raised by public subscription.



A shrine and cloister

JOURNALISM TO BE CONVENTION TOPIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ANN ARBOR, Michigan—Prominent journalists and educators from many parts of the country are scheduled to attend a convention of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism, in Ann Arbor, October 16, 17, and 18.

The convention, to be held under the auspices of the University of Michigan, aims to bring about an interchange of opinions between educators and practical newspaper men in respect to current newspaper practice, and the needs and opportunities of the public press.

Among those scheduled to deliver addresses are: William Allen White, of Emporia, Kansas; Prof. J. W. Cunliffe, of the Pulitzer School of Journalism, and Henry M. Bates, dean of the Michigan Law School.

BUS COMPANIES TO COMBINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Boston, Massachusetts—Jitney bus companies of this city, it is asserted, are planning a combination to avoid payment of the \$25,000 bonds for each company, which are declared excessive. It is said the six companies which have planned to operate here will be combined into two, saving a large sum in bond requirements.

EDUCATION

Newspapers in India are paying a good deal of attention to the doings of a Bengali lad of 17, who has made some remarkable discoveries in the field of applied chemistry, discoveries which it is said will greatly help India's industrial development. He is the son of Mr. P. C. Dutt, a well known industrialist of the Central Provinces. It appears that the only school young Dutt ever attended was St. Paul's Pre-



The Castle Rock, with its proposed buildings

paratory School in London. As a result of the war, he returned to Jubalpur in 1915, finding interest in his father's mines, and showing unusual aptitudes for geology and chemistry. According to the newspaper accounts, this youth has discovered that marsh gas, found mostly in coal mines and other such places, can readily be procured anywhere. The gas is of great use for industrial purposes as a motor power. Young Dutt has also patented methods for the manufacture of sulphur from sulphate of lime which is

and German East Africa, where he rose to the rank of honorary lieutenant-colonel. When an education department was recently started in connection with the army, he was put in charge of one of the sub-departments and threw himself wholeheartedly into his new work until he was demobilized.

Rhode Island Normal School and Rhode Island State College announce a new cooperative course for training teachers. Any graduate of a four-year high school may enter either institution, and, after two years of successful study, transfer to the other for two years of additional study. At the completion of the four-year course in college and normal school, or normal school and college, the student may be graduated with the degree of bachelor of education from the college and the diploma of the normal school. The plan also provides for an exchange of members of the faculties, as well as of students, on a part-time teaching arrangement. Three members of the normal school faculty have been elected to professorships in Rhode Island State College.

In the department of education of the State of Pennsylvania the bureau of administration will be in charge of Maj. Fred Engelhardt, a graduate of the Penn Charter School and of Yale. Engelhardt has done post-graduate work at Columbia, Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania. When the war began he was an instructor in the Penn Charter School. He enlisted and rose to the rank of major. At the present time the bureau of vocational training, the state board, as well as a number of other bureaus, have been operating as distinct financial units. The financial and statistical affairs of the whole department will all be placed in charge of Major Engelhardt.

A new principal of Armstrong College, Newcastle, England, has been appointed to succeed Sir Henry

CUNARD ANCHOR

BOSTON TO GLASGOW	
SCINDIA	Oct. 14
NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL	
VASARI	Oct. 27
ORDUNA	Nov. 1, Dec. 8
CARMANIA	Nov. 8, Dec. 15
NEW YORK TO PLYMOUTH	
CHERBOURG-SOUTHAMPTON	Oct. 28, Nov. 22
NEW YORK-PLYMOUTH	
CHERBOURG-LONDON	Nov. 1, Dec. 6
NEW YORK TO PLYMOUTH	
HAVRE AND LONDON	Oct. 21, Nov. 22
NEW YORK TO PLYMOUTH	
HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON	Nov. 1, Nov. 29
NEW YORK-LONDON-DERRY	
AND GLASGOW	Nov. 8, Dec. 6
NEW YORK TO PIREUS	
PANNONIA	Nov. 18

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MUSIC

Boston Season Begun

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Boston, Massachusetts—It is the prerogative always of the Boston Symphony Orchestra to give official sanction to the opening in Boston of another musical season. True, there may first be a scattering concert or two, as has been the case this year, but nobody considers the season really begun until the first of the series of

modernism. It is not a very alarming moment that his portrayal of fear brings forth. Listening to the Albeniz suite was no difficult task, being filled rather with the pleasurable excitement of wondering what sort of an odd sound would next emanate from the orchestra.

John McCormack made his first appearance of the season in Boston on the afternoon of Sunday, October 5, singing ballads and songs to the intense delight of the applauding crowd and beginning his program with two Handel arias sung as only he of all

respectively. The hon. secretary is Mr. T. Lester Jones, 139 Belgrave Road, Wanstead E. 11.

The Welsh Eisteddfod has come and gone and it is very difficult to convey an adequate idea of the picturesque annual festival and of the interest which it excites. It would need the pen of a George Borrow to do justice to it, and also the Welsh sympathy of a Borrow to penetrate its many subtleties, as well as his linguistic skill to interpret its poetic excellencies. Fortunately the musical part is in the universal tone language that all can understand; in the Bardic word of English is allowed to sully the purity of the vernacular. The orations and recitations are all in Welsh, as indeed is the text of the songs. The choosing of the chief bard is a mystery to the Saxon onlooker, though the crowning with a laurel wreath in token of preeminence provides matter that all can appreciate and delight in. The Penillion singing of the choirs is always an unadulterated pleasure, for the Welsh voices are wonderfully sweet and true, though their unaccompanied part-singing is largely a matter of instinct rather than of training. This has been the case for many centuries, according to Geraldus Cambrensis, who wrote in the fourteenth century. Even in that day, and long before the rest of Europe, the Welsh choirs sang in four-part harmony. Today their singing is both natural and expressive and is remarkable for its purity of intonation. It was a general disappointment that Mr. Lloyd George was unable to visit Bala, but his wife did all that was in her power to act as his substitute.

The concert-going public of Manchester have heard with special interest that a certain gap left in their musical life some three or four years ago is not to remain longer unfilled. Mr. Quinlan, whose opera company during its brief career was a source of great attraction, has come into the field with the announcement that he will give a series of four concerts in the chief provincial towns on the same lines as those which used to be organized by Mr. Percy Harrison. It used to be said that Mr. Harrison's concerts were the only ones at which you could see a real star; certainly he was the only concert master who succeeded in making Patti concerts pay. His method of engaging prime donne for a series of concerts enabled him to arrange terms with them that were impossible to the ordinary concert giver, especially in the case where an orchestra had to be engaged. Now Mr. Quinlan comes along with an announcement on the same lines. Madame Tetravzini is to appear at the first concert, along with Madame Renée Chemet, the famous French violinist, and others. Two orchestral concerts are promised, one of them with Mr. Albert Coates conducting Sir Thomas Beecham's London orchestra, and the other with Mr. Hamilton Harty conducting and the Belgian, Mr. Arthur de Greef, as pianist. The concerts deserve to be successful for they appeal to a large section of the community which loves music, especially of the ballad kind; though occasionally it loves to go to an orchestral concert on classical lines, if there be a "star" conductor.

English Notes

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—The important announcement has been made that from 1920 onward the South and West London Musical Festival is to be known as the London Musical Competition Festival. Hitherto London has been without the form of musical function which exists in almost every provincial center. In 1920 the festival will be held at the Central Hall, Westminster, and the competitions will be of the open order. The management will do all in their power to encourage British music, to which, indeed, they have strictly adhered during the war for test pieces. The aims and objects of the society are twofold: First, to encourage the performance, study and appreciation of good music by holding annual public competitions, and, second, to afford the competitors the opportunity of having their qualifications tested by eminent musicians. The present chairman and vice-chairman (elected for two years) are Dr. J. Warriner and Dr. F. G. Shinn.

TOURS TO THE BATTLE FRONTS

New York

Oct. 6, 1919.

American Express Co.,

65 Broadway,

New York City.

Gentlemen:

Permit me to express my grateful admiration for the manner in which your foreign offices have cared for the interests of us war-time travelers in Europe. Whether our need was for money, good advice or practical assistance, your representatives could always be counted upon for help of the right sort given in the right spirit. Yours is more than a commercial enterprise—the American Express offices over there in sorely troubled countries of the Old World were during the War, and are still, like oases of promptness and efficiency in a desert of business delays and financial confusion.

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(Signed) BURTON HOLMES.

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EARLY ANTI-LIQUOR ACTS ARE RECORDED

Statistics Gathered by Anti-Saloon League Show That Legislation Was Passed in America in the Seventeenth Century

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The anti-liquor movement which culminated last January in the ratification of the prohibition amendment to the United States Constitution, had in reality been in existence for a period of nearly 300 years, notwithstanding the fact that the public is wont to recognize its inception in the action of the National Grand Lodge of Good Templars when it recommended the organization of a national political party for prohibition in 1847, and which came into existence two years later.

Statistics gathered by the Anti-Saloon League of America show that anti-liquor laws were passed in the colonies as early as 1642, when Maryland passed a law punishing drunkenness. Early in the settlement of the Massachusetts colony, in 1654, licensed persons were prohibited from allowing excessive drinking under a penalty of 20 shillings. In 1659 Connecticut passed a law forbidding drunkenness in a private house, and a few years later the Virginia Assembly made it illegal for ministers to give themselves to excess in drinking, or in riot or in playing at unlawful games.

In 1663 New Jersey found conditions so bad late at night that it passed a law prohibiting any person from drinking intoxicating liquor after 9 o'clock in the evening. Virginia, in 1676, in an effort to get the liquor traffic within its control, made it unlawful to sell wines and ardent spirits outside of the town of Jamestown. Realizing the harmful effects of liquor, many of the colonies passed legislation forbidding its sale to the Indians.

During the eighteenth century, only one decade passed in which no anti-liquor legislation was passed. For the most part this was aimed to suppress drunkenness, but the mistake made through many years of later effort, that of getting at the results of the evil instead of the evil itself, continued to prevail in the various legislation. The first temperance society in America was formed by 200 farmers in Litchfield County, Connecticut, in 1789.

The first anti-liquor legislation of the United States Congress was passed in 1802, when it passed a law providing that the President shall take steps to prevent the traffic in liquor with the Indians. Various local temperance societies came into existence early in the nineteenth century and the first national temperance convention met in Philadelphia in 1833. As early as 1842 Abraham Lincoln urged a temperance revolution. In 1843 a prohibitory law was passed for Oregon and the Maine Legislature passed a prohibition act two years later.

In 1862 Congress passed a law declaring that the spirit ration in the navy shall cease forever. Prohibition acts were passed, repealed and re-passed in various states throughout the middle of the last century. Of the legislation enacted in the last of the nineteenth century and the first of the present, ending finally in a dry United States, the people of this generation are more familiar.

CANADIAN LABOR ON PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Pioneer, the journal which is doing very useful work on behalf of prohibition in the Dominion and more particularly at the present moment for the Province of Ontario, where a referendum on the liquor question will be taken in a few days, has gathered the views of a number of men in Canada, more or less directly connected with Labor. For instance, the Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labor in the Dominion Cabinet, declares: "The prohibition legislation enacted first by our provin-

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cial, and strengthened and confirmed later by our federal government, has, in my judgment, greatly increased the efficiency of our Canadian workmen, as well as the sobriety, and has brought untold happiness and comfort to their wives and dependent children; that the economical and safe operation of our public utilities has been greatly enhanced, and it is the experience of our business men that the general commercial prosperity has greatly improved, all of which has a tendency to increase national prosperity and contribute to human happiness."

A former Canadian Minister of Labor, the Hon. Thomas W. Crothers, also praises the Ontario Temperance Act in the following language: "The Temperance Act of the Province of Ontario, enacted by the Legislature thereof, has proved a great success; indeed, I think I may say beyond the most sanguine expectations of its advocates."

Coming to the laboring man himself, C. Lawrence, chairman of the Dominion Legislative Board, and legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, states: "At the international convention of the brotherhood held in Cleveland, Ohio, in May, 1915, when between 800 and 900 delegates from every important railway center in the United States and Canada were present, a resolution was unanimously passed in favor of state and dominion-wide prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. . . . Words failed to express the wonderful benefits received by our members on account of the prohibition and curtailment of the liquor traffic."

Another legislative representative, Mr. William L. Best, who voices the opinions of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, Canada and the United States, remarks: "From our own personal experience of over 28 years in railway locomotive operation, intoxicating liquor has been one of the worst foes to railroad efficiency humanity has ever known. I believe this to be the testimony of all the officers of our organization."

The views of typographical unions are expressed by B. W. Bellamy, who in declaring that prohibition is an all-round blessing adds that "in our craft it has elevated the quality of workmanship and increased the steadiness and reliability of employees. During Labor troubles prohibition has made itself felt in that there has been an absence of violent demonstration, for which in days gone by the demon rum had been to a large extent responsible."

Many other opinions of a similar nature are quoted by representatives of the electrical workers, millmen, carpenters, machinists, textile workers, and so on.

The experiences of Mr. William Fordham, superintendent of the Labor Temple, Toronto, are worth relating. He says that "during my 30 years of living in Toronto, I have seen some very rare sights, and since prohibition came into force there is a big difference. Men who would sooner drink their money before prohibition came into force now buy good clothes and live in better houses, and take their wives and children out to different places, dressed nicely and neatly. . . . The place where I work now is a heaven on earth since the drink was done away with."

SIR GEORGE CARTIER MONUMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Before a gathering of 5000 persons, a memorial to Sir George Etienne Cartier, Bart. (1814-73), was unveiled by Miss Hortense Cartier, the famous statesman's daughter, at St. Antoine sur Richelieu, of which he was a native. It is a fine bronze bust, standing on an eight-foot pedestal, placed in the center of a small square.

STUDY AND WORK IN COMBINATION

Productive Education Shown to Be Practical and Highly Beneficial and Gaining Ground

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, North Carolina—One effect of the high price of cotton and other farm produce is that the schools, colleges, and universities in the South are full to overflowing and thousands of students have had to be refused because of lack of accommodations.

A professor in a state university commented on the situation as indicative of the wisdom of the policy of increasing the feature of vocational training with self-supporting facilities in the educational scheme in the South.

The South has been relatively slow to respond to the demand for technical and industrial education, but the idea is now abroad in the land, and is being incorporated in the curricula of many institutions. It was shown by Booker Washington at Tuskegee that the time usually devoted by many students to athletics can be made productive to the extent of completely supporting a student without interfering with his studies and with many benefits, if the system be adequately capitalized and properly managed.

An incidental advantage in this plan is that it would tend to lighten the burden on the producing labor of the country, whose task becomes heavier when the young people go off to college in very large numbers, as well as in preventing a rise in prices. "Productive education" is no longer a theory; it is a practical fact.

PROHIBITIONISTS IN A CONTROVERSY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Prohibitionists of this State are involved in a controversy as to whether the present state ticket of the party is actually made up of prohibition workers or has been put into the field to draw votes from the Republican candidate for Governor, Calvin Coolidge. Dr. William B. Shaw, who has been prominent in the party for many years, declares that the party is supporting Governor Coolidge and pronounces the ticket as constituted a "frame-up" in the interest of the Democrats.

Dr. Shaw charges that the candidates on the party ticket did not confer with the Prohibition Party state committee before entering the campaign, and has asked them a number of questions, among these whether they have ever voted the Prohibition ticket, who circulated their nomination papers, why old-line prohibitionists are not conspicuous among the signers of these papers, and why so many signers are Democratic voters.

CANADIAN PRIZE FOR PACIFIC FLIGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Considerable interest has been aroused by the offer of a prize of \$50,000 by Norman A. Yarrow of this city for the first airship flight across the Pacific Ocean from Vancouver Island to Japan. Cable advices received here show the offer has received considerable publicity in the British press and a large volume of correspondence on the subject is now reaching Mr. Yarrow. The offer is open until December 31, 1921, which gives two full summers during which the flight may be attempted and the money will be

paid into the bank here upon receipt of an entry and the prize awarded, if won, by the Premier of British Columbia.

The contest is confined to lighter-than-air machines as it is felt that these, with the present stage of aeronautical development, are the only ones which could make a trans-ocean voyage involving a distance of over 4000 miles. The machine to make the attempt must be constructed in Canada, but if there are any parts or material which cannot be obtained in this country at the time these can be imported. The airship must be flown by Canadians and wholly manned by residents of this country.

The offer made by Mr. Yarrow was in commemoration of the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada. Upon request His Royal Highness consented to be associated with the event which is to be known as the "Prince of Wales" prize. Further Mr. Yarrow has specified that his desire is to encourage the establishment of a new industry in the Dominion and to promote friendly relations between Canada and Japan.

SASKATCHEWAN BY-ELECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Farmers of this Province, for many years organized under the name of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association, have entered the political field for the first time in the history of the Province by nominating O. R. Gould, farmer of Manor Saskatchewan for the vacancy in the House of Commons for the Assiniboia seat. The by-election is rendered necessary by the elevation to the Senate of the Hon. J. G. Turfitt, the former member.

VACCINATION LAW LIMITS DEFINED

Enforcement Permissible Only in Case of Exposure, Says Judge in Wyoming—Case May Go to the State Supreme Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHEYENNE, Wyoming—That Rule 9, Rules and Regulations of the Wyoming State Board of Health, requiring that a student shall have been vaccinated against smallpox before he is permitted to attend the public schools, cannot be enforced in all cases, but that it can be enforced in the case of a student who, there is reason to believe, has been exposed to infection, is in substance the ruling of Judge Ralph Kimball in denying in the case of Grace Brockus a writ of mandamus directing the management of the public schools of Casper to permit the child to attend the fifth grade, from which she had been excluded because she had not submitted to vaccination.

The court held that in the specific case at issue there was evidence that the child might have been exposed to smallpox, and that, therefore, Rule 9 might be enforced against her. The court held further, however, that in a case in which there was no evidence of probable exposure, the rule could not be enforced.

The case, it is stated, probably will

be appealed to the State Supreme Court in the hope that the higher tribunal will rule that under no circumstances can the vaccination rule be enforced.

A second case to test the compulsory vaccination rule of the Wyoming State Board of Health has been instituted in the district court of Natrona County by Nellie Root, as next friend to Harry Root, a student in the fourth grade of the Casper public schools, who has been forbidden by the School Board to attend classes because he has not been vaccinated against smallpox. A writ of mandamus directing the School Board to admit the child to school is prayed for.

The petition for the writ describes the action of the School Board in barring Harry Root from school as "arbitrary, oppressive, and unlawful," and sets forth that the boy is not an invalid and has not been exposed to smallpox, and the smallpox is not prevalent in Casper.

Vaccination Rule Not to Be Enforced
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DOUGLAS, Wyoming—The order of the Wyoming State Board of Health that all pupils attending public schools shall submit to vaccination, will not be enforced by the Douglas school board. The school board's refusal to enforce the order is based on a recent decision in the district court at Casper that the order cannot be enforced as a general rule, although it may be enforced in the cases of pupils wherein evidence is presented that they have been exposed to infection.

SCOPE FOR ARCHITECT IN TOWN PLANNING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—At the annual meeting of the Ontario Association of Architects, which was held in conjunction with that of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, a resolution was passed advising all members of the association to use the word "registered" in connection with their professional work. The right to this title, it was pointed out, had been conferred by the Ontario Architects Act, and should be made use of as a protection to the members of the profession. Several very interesting and illuminative addresses were delivered.

Mr. N. Cauchon, C. E., of Ottawa, spoke on "Architectural Scope in Town Planning." He declared that public buildings in Canada lacked an appeal to the imagination and beauty possessed by most buildings in the old country. There existed, he said, almost a professional antagonism between the engineer and the architect with serious consequences to civic beautification. He condemned as an absurdity the efforts of some banks to make their buildings look like Greek temples.

Thomas Adams, also of Ottawa, spoke on "Town Planning," and said he believed that public funds should be used to solve the public-building problems. "We have advanced a little along these lines," he continued, "for all plans for public housing are now being prepared by architects, and thus the scheme will be satisfactory both from an engineer's point of view, and from that of the architect."

To the Traveling Public

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MAINE COLLEGE
FOOTBALL TEAMS

Interest in This Sport Appears to Be Bigger Than Ever Among the Undergraduates in Four Pine Tree State Institutions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ORONO, Maine.—Interest in football in the Maine State colleges is running high and indications point to one of the biggest seasons ever. The state series will open with the Bates-Colby game October 18 at Waterville and closes with the Bowdoin-Maine game November 8 at Orono.

At the present time, Bowdoin appears to be the favorite. The Brunswick institution was the first of the Maine colleges to open her football schedule when on September 27 Bowdoin was defeated by Amherst College by a score of 3 to 0, Amherst scoring a field goal in the last few minutes of play.

October 4 saw the four colleges in action. Colby downed the Ft. Williams team by a score of 99 to 0; Maine defeated the Ft. McKinley team 55 to 0; Bates barely lost by 3 to 0 to the fast New Hampshire State College team; and Bowdoin was defeated by Brown University by 7 to 0. However, the service teams were not in condition and showed lack of practice and experience.

Bowdoin has a heavy team. Her line is heavy and is composed almost entirely of experienced men. In the game with Brown she was without the services of G. E. Kearns '20, one of her mainstays in the line, which made a general shakeup. They have an excellent backfield with the necessary weight to carry the ball.

Colby has a heavy line with several veterans. In the game with Ft. Williams the heavy soldier backs found the line a veritable stone wall and could not make her distance once during the game. The backfield is not as heavy as Bowdoin's, but what is lacking in weight is made up in speed.

The Bates eleven is an unknown quantity. It has a fairly light eleven with a number of new men. However, in the game with New Hampshire State the line played well as the score indicates. The backfield looks good although not as heavy as might be expected.

The University of Maine usually has the reputation of supporting a heavy team. This year is an exception. The line is the lightest in years with a light, fast backfield. Maine's followers expect a fast, shifty team.

Bowdoin has seven letter men and a wealth of new material. The team is being coached by Roger Green, a former University of Pennsylvania star, and is captained by C. P. Rhodes '20, who plays his position at left tackle. Among the promising men for the end positions are A. H. Drummond '20, A. C. Thompson '21, P. E. James '22, and F. A. Woodbury '22. Of these men Thompson and Drummond are showing up to the best advantage. Drummond was captain of last year's Student Army Training Corps eleven. For guards, there are G. E. Kearns '20, H. A. Dudgeon '21, and J. H. Richardson '22. Kearns and Dudgeon being the first choice. There are five promising men for tackles in J. E. Brewster '20, C. P. Rhodes '20, B. G. Smith '20, A. F. Stafford '20, and G. H. Mason '23. In all probability Brewster and Rhodes will be the regular tackles. For quarterback, J. R. Smith '23, P. E. Crockett '20, and A. V. Richan '20 look good. Crockett has shown up exceptionally well and will probably call the signals on the first team. Prominent backfield candidates are W. W. Curtis '20, M. H. Sprague '20, R. E. Peacock '20, F. L. Granger '21, T. M. Doherty '20, and C. F. Dahlgren '21. Peacock, Dahlgren, Sprague, and Curtis are the most promising of these men.

Colby's team is coached by G. L. Erwin, a Colby graduate. P. E. Bucknam '20 is captain and right tackle of the team. Colby has six letter men on the team with good men to fill the other positions. For ends, C. H. Puffer '20, R. F. Dolbear '21, and F. N. Currier '22 are doing well. Puffer and Dolbear are veterans and appear to be the logical men for the positions. A. C. Bradley '23, P. E. Bucknam '20, and R. D. Gulick '23 are the most prominent of the tackle candidates. R. E. Cook '20, G. C. Moreland '21, and F. N. Crosby '23 are the leading men for guards. All are husky men. At center, J. N. Pooler '21 appears to have the place won. L. M. Stearns '21 and J. F. LaRoe '23 are battling for the quarterback's position. LaRoe appears to be the better, owing to his ground gaining ability. For backfield men, there are C. C. Jacobs '22, G. P. Kalkoff '20, S. L. Niles '23, C. E. Goldsmith '23, L. M. Stearns '21, and J. F. LaRoe '23. Stearns and LaRoe are able to play at either quarter or half.

Bates has a fairly light team. P. Tierney '23, W. Tierney '23 and R. F. Sullivan '23 are good end material. P. Tierney is a particularly brilliant player. For tackles there are J. P. Fabri '21 and L. P. Guinoy '23. S. N. Ross '22, A. L. Childs '23, and E. N. Stonier '22 form a strong group of candidates for guards. Ross and Guinoy are the likely selection. C. P. Duffett '22 is the only man for the pivot position. A. B. Moulton '23, R. R. Garano '23, P. Kelley '23, and G. H. Davis '21 will probably constitute the regular backfield. These men will form one of the fastest backfields in the state.

Owing to the large number of students at the University of Maine, Coach Baldwin, former Dartmouth College star, has a larger number of men in his squad than the other Maine colleges.

leges. However, the indications are that the University of Maine will have a very light team. S. C. Small '21, V. E. Beverly '20, and H. Q. Tinker '21 are the most prominent ends. Beverly and Small will probably be the final choice. J. F. Quinn '22, T. Murray '23, and J. J. Neavling are a trio of men who look good for the tackle positions. F. N. Jordan '23, J. P. Lunge '23, A. D. Mulvaney '21, and C. S. Crockett '23 are the men making the best tries for guards. J. C. Green '20 will play center. At quarter, L. G. Purlington '22, G. Ginsburg '21, G. L. Feury '20, are doing well. Purlington appears to be the best of the trio. In the backfield, Maine has N. C. Young '21, D. L. Coady '21, E. O. Peeney '23, L. E. McNair '23, E. Dolan '23, P. H. Smith '23, and H. A. Thomas '23.

ARMY ATHLETIC
CHAMPIONSHIPS

Sergt. J. Lindsay of New Zealand Expeditionary Force Defeats Sergt. W. R. Applegarth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ALDERSHOT, England.—The army athletic championship was opened at Aldershot August 28 and 29. The only events completed on the first day were putting the weight and the three-mile flat race. Putting the weight was won by Sergeant Colboun, who defeated Captain McClennan.

City of London; "X" Division, Metropolitan Police, second; "Y" Division, Metropolitan Police, third. Won easily. Time, 1m. 21.5s.
Half-Mile O. T. C. Relay—Won by Wellington (Shropshire); West Buckland, second; Malvern, third. Won by two yards. Time, 1m. 44.4s.
800 Yards (Demobilized Officers and Soldiers)—Won by C. Cheemley (late sergeant Second Dragon Guards); C. M. Holloway (late R. A. F.), second; P. Bryant (late sergeant Tank Corps), third. Won by six yards. Time, 2m. 10.2s.

WESLEYAN MEN ELECT
MIDDLETOWN, Connecticut.—H. G. Harman of Hartford, Connecticut, has been chosen captain of the Wesleyan University football eleven for this season. Harman, who during the war served as an aviator, plays left halfback.



Sergeant H. E. Wilson, winner of the hurdle championship

S. D. HERRON LEADS
QUALIFYING ROUND

NEW YORK, New York.—S. D. Herron of the Oakmont Country Club, United States amateur champion, was the winner of the qualifying round gold medal in the invitation golf tournament of the Piping Rock Club, Locust Valley, Long Island, Thursday with the fine card of 74. This was three strokes better than that of G. A. Peacock of the Garden City Golf Club, who was second. G. W. White of the Nassau Country Club was third with 80.

No less than 119 golfers started out; but a number of them failed to turn in cards. The course has been considerably changed since the last invitation tournament was held there and the contestants found it more difficult. More traps have been added to the course and a number of them are pretty hard to get out of. Cards of 86 made the first division of play which, when considering the number of good golfers who started, would indicate that the course is now a hard one.

Herron played very good golf and made few mistakes. He started out finely with a "birdie" 3 at the first hole and did the first nine in 36. Coming home he did not do as well, taking 33 for a total of 74. The cards of the qualifiers follow:

S. D. Herron, Oakmont	74
G. A. Peacock, Garden City	78
G. W. White, Nassau	80
J. N. Stearns Jr., Nassau	82
F. C. Beall, Uniontown	84
G. C. Greenway Jr., National	84
H. W. Maxwell Jr., Nassau	84
C. H. Mellon, Morris County	84
W. B. Rhett, Garden City	84
J. C. Parrish Jr., National	84
A. M. Reid, St. Andrews	84
G. T. Brokaw, Piping Rock	84
S. J. Graham, Greenwich	84
G. A. Dixon Jr., National	84
J. S. Dean, Princeton	84
D. C. Bakewell, Allegheny	84

EMPIRES WANT INCREASE

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—R. F. Nallin, Charles Rigler, W. J. Evans and E. C. Quigley, the umpires who served in the World Series, have signed a round robin request for more money for their services during the series. Under the present arrangement each umpire will receive \$1000. The umpires argue that they work more strenuously each day in the series than some of the substitute players, who get at least \$2000 for being idle in their dugouts.

HOWARD FRESHMAN CAPTAIN

DURHAM, New Hampshire.—A. L. Howard of Haverhill, Massachusetts, has been elected captain of the New Hampshire State College freshman football team. Howard formerly played with the Haverhill High School under Coach William Broderick for three years. He entered New Hampshire State this fall and has been playing left tackle on the freshman eleven.

GENTLEMEN LOSE
CRICKET MATCH

Players Win Scarborough Festival Contest Which Marks the End of the English Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SCARBOROUGH, England.—That popular cricket even which marks the end of the English season—the Scarborough festival—attracted the usual number of enthusiasts at the beginning of September. One of the matches staged for the occasion was the fixture between Gentlemen and Players, in which the Gentlemen were absolutely outplayed and defeated by an innings and 110 runs. The latter did not appear to have much chance of pulling the game out of the fire when, in the early stages of the game they were all out for a total of 131, and but for a stand made by the second innings by Maj. J. W. Douglas and G. E. V. Crutchley, matters would have been worse.

The Players batted through their innings for 397, more than 250 being knocked out by Hobbs (116), and Hearne (146). The style of these two skilled batsmen was in violent contrast, but each was almost a model of its particular method of run getting. Hobbs forcing the pace and attacking the bowling fearfully, Hearne playing a steady and cautious game and giving nothing away. Their contributions were usefully supplemented by Rhodes with 52, and Hirst with 40.

When the Gentlemen went to the wickets a second time their start was no more auspicious than the first innings had been. R. H. Spooner was quickly bowled, and R. H. Twining added only nine. D. J. Knight stiffened the resistance a little; but it was not till Crutchley and Douglas came together that the bowling was really tried. Steadily, with these two batsmen at the wicket, the score rose from 48 to 109, when Douglas was bowled in playing forward to Rhodes, the Yorkshire bowler. After that the wickets fell thick and fast, and the end was not long delayed. Rhodes, Kennedy and Hirst taking the toll in turn. Hirst's three wickets for 13 was the best analysis for the second innings, though one or two of the Gentlemen had displayed a considerable skill with the ball, notably E. R. Wilson, who took the last three Players' wickets in successive balls, and J. H. Douglas, who took five for 110. The summary:

GENTLEMEN	First Innings
Mr. R. H. Spooner, 1 b w, b Kennedy	17
Mr. D. J. Knight, b Kennedy	9
Mr. R. H. Twining, 1 b w, b Rhodes	31
Maj. J. W. Douglas, 5 b Rhodes	52
Mr. G. E. V. Crutchley, 4 b Rhodes	40
Capt. N. Haig, 1 b w, b Kennedy	2
Mr. D. C. F. Burton, b Kennedy	7
Mr. E. R. Wilson, b Kennedy	13
Mr. M. Falcon, b Rhodes	10
Mr. G. T. Stevens, not out	13

Mr. R. H. Spooner, 1 b w, b Kennedy
Mr. D. J. Knight, b Kennedy
Mr. R. H. Twining, 1 b w, b Rhodes
Maj. J. W. Douglas, 5 b Rhodes
Mr. G. E. V. Crutchley, 4 b Rhodes
Capt. N. Haig, 1 b w, b Kennedy
Mr. D. C. F. Burton, b Kennedy
Mr. E. R. Wilson, b Kennedy
Mr. M. Falcon, b Rhodes
Mr. G. T. Stevens, not out

MAJ. H. D. G. LEVISON-GOWER, c Holmes, b Kennedy

Byes 6, 1 b 3
Total 131

Second Innings
Mr. R. H. Spooner, b Hirst
Mr. R. H. Twining, c Dolphin, b Hirst
Maj. J. W. Douglas, b Rhodes
Capt. N. Haig, b Hirst
Mr. D. C. F. Burton, c Dolphin, b Rhodes
Mr. E. R. Wilson, c Hirst, b Rhodes
Mr. M. Falcon, c Dolphin, b Kennedy
Mr. G. T. Stevens, b Hirst
Maj. H. D. G. Levison-Gower, not out
Byes 2, 1 b 7, 1 b 2
Total 156

PLAYERS—First Innings
Hobbs, c Knight, b Douglas
James, c Stevens, b Douglas
Hearne, c sub, b Douglas
Kilner, c Twining, b Wilson
Hendren, 1 b w, b Douglas
Denton, c Twining, b Falcon
Rhodes, b Douglas
Hirst, b Wilson
Hitch, not out
Kennedy, st Twining, b Wilson
Dolphin, b Wilson
Byes 9, 1 b 4, 1 b 5
Total 397

BOWLING ANALYSIS
Gentlemen—First Innings
Kennedy 24.1 11 36 6
Kilner 11 2 28 0
Rhodes 21 6 42 4
Hearne 8 3 16 0

Second Innings
Hitch 9 0 18 0
Kilner 16 5 39 0
Rhodes 24.2 14 34 3
Kennedy 17 3 18 2
Hearne 1 1 2 0
Hirst 11 6 13 3
Hitch and Kilner each bowled one no-ball.

Players—First Innings
Maj. Douglas 36 7 110 5
Mr. Falcon 19 0 80 1
Mr. Wilson 42 10 102 4
Mr. Stevens 17 3 35 0
Capt. Haig 7 2 42 0
Mr. Falcon bowled five no-balls. Umpires—Haig and Moss.

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This year each of the winning players received \$4,881.55 as his share while each of the losing players received \$3,254.37. The best previous record was in 1912 when each Boston American player received \$4022. This year the players on the second and third clubs in each league figured in the division of the money with the result that the players in the second club in each have \$19,526.22 to divide and the third clubs \$13,017.48. The lowest amount ever received by a winning player was in 1918 when each Boston American player got \$1102 and the lowest a losing player ever received was the same year when the Chicago National player received only \$871.

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As was the case in 1914 when the Boston Nationals made their wonderful showing against the Philadelphia Athletics, pitching proved to be the determining factor as the Red Sox men kept the heavy hitting Chicago team down to a batting average of only .224, while their own batsmen were taking advantage of the weaker Chicago pitching and ran up a team average of .254, just 30 points more than their opponents. In fielding the teams were practically on even terms. That a strong pitching staff is better in a World Series than a heavy-hitting team with a weaker lot of boxmen seems to have been proven again this year as it was five years ago when William James, G. A. Tyler, and Richard Rudolph held the hard-hitting Athletics to a team average of .172 and only six runs in four games. In only one of the eight games this year did the Chicago pitchers succeed in shutting the Reds out, while the Red's pitchers shut out Chicago twice and held them to an average of less than three runs to a game.

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KEEN COMPETITION
IN THE LEGION GAMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—M. A. Devaney, navy runner and former Hunter mile champion, who on Thursday led in the \$80-yard run at the American Legion military athletic carnival at Braves Field, Boston, added to his list of successes by finishing first in the mile run Friday. Devaney, who started at scratch, breasted the tape without difficulty. As on the previous day, all the events were handicap.

H. E. Weeks, distance star of the Boston Athletic Association, who started at scratch in the three-mile steeplechase handicap event, won after running second to Burnham Lewis, Harvard University cross-country captain, for three-quarters of the way. First honors in the 220-yard dash were gained by W. D. Hayes, the United States 100-yard champion. Hayes, who was shut out in the 100-yard finals on Thursday, showed to better advantage in the longer dash.

In throwing the discus, E. J. Thomson (10 yds), Army, distance 132 ft. 10 in.; W. F. Bartels (5 ft), Army, distance 124 ft. 4 in.; R. L. Legendre (3 ft), Army, distance 123 ft. 5 in.
Running Hop, Step, and Jump—Won by W. L. Whalen (4 ft. 5 in.), Navy, second, distance 46 ft. 3 in.; S. G. Landers (scratched), Army, third, distance 45 ft. 4 in.

Three-Mile Steeplechase—Won by H. E. Weeks (scratched), Navy; Burnham Lewis (30 yards), Army, second; A. W. Douglas (50 yards), Army, third. Time—16m. 57s.

Throwing the Discus—Won by E. J. Thomson (10 yds), Army, distance 132 ft. 10 in.; W. F. Bartels (5 ft), Army, distance 124 ft. 4 in.; R. L. Legendre (3 ft), Army, distance 123 ft. 5 in.

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MAYS' CASE FIGURES
IN MONEY DIVISION

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The C. W. Mays case has come up again, this time in regard to the division of the World Series money. According to the rules governing the World Series, 10 per cent of the players' pool is divided between the clubs finishing third in the pennant races. The share of the third place in the American League race amounts to \$13,017.48, and litigation, growing out of Mays' connection with New York, is expected to furnish a post-series sidelight.

The close of the American League race found New York leading Detroit by the margin of a half game, or about four percentage points. President F. J. Navin of the Detroit Club has protested the paying of the third-place share to the New York players on the ground that the games in which Mays pitched for the club were illegal. Navin, in his protest, contends that Mays was under suspension by President B. B. Johnson of the league and that the games won by him should be thrown out by the National Commission. Such a procedure, if allowed, would result in Detroit getting the third place.

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White Sox, who made 13 hits in 32 times at bat for an average of .375, including the only home run of the series. Of the other regulars, A. E. Neale of Cincinnati came next with 10 hits in 32 times at bat for an average of .337. George Weaver of Chicago was third with .324 for the series and Ray Schalk, also of Chicago, was the other .300-batter with .304. Pitcher W. H. Ruether was the highest of all, with an average of .466; but he went to bat only six times in the entire series.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

MUSICAL FESTIVALS OF ENGLAND

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—Now that there is a prospect of the revival of the British musical festivals, it may be worth while to glance at their history and say a word about their present importance. In recent years, until the war put a period to all such activities, the genuine musical festival had become to some extent overshadowed by the popular "competitions," held annually, which in many cases were also dubbed "festivals." It is necessary to distinguish between these types of musical enterprise.

The genuine festivals, such as the Handel, the Birmingham, the Leeds, and the Three Choirs, were held triennially, and were musical meetings of the highest rank, from which the element of competition and the award of prizes were severely excluded. They were predominantly religious in character, and existed for the purpose of producing works of capital importance under the most favorable conditions. Everything connected with them was of an exceptional character—orchestra, chorus, soloists, conductors, were the best that could be procured, and, most significant of all, for many of them specially commissioned new works were brought into being, and by their aid came to a first hearing.

The Handel Festival

Nine persons out of ten would say that the Handel festival, which for so many years has shed its radiance upon the Crystal Palace, was the chief of the English festivals; but the Handel festival has no claim on the grounds of antiquity, for it is a purely Victorian institution and moreover does nothing for the encouragement of creative musical art, as it is concerned entirely with the works of a single master, who ceased from his labors in 1759. It is doubtless of the highest importance to have periodical performances of the oratorios of Handel produced on a scale of the greatest magnificence, both for their own intrinsic worth and because of the inestimable influence they have exerted upon the development of choral music in England; but it is perhaps open to doubt whether the real musical value of an oratorio is enhanced by the fact that its choruses are rendered by a mammoth choir of 3000 voices, accompanied by a mammoth orchestra of 500 performers. Impressive such vast masses of vocal and instrumental tone unquestionably are, and few choral works besides Handel's are laid out with sufficient breadth to carry their combined volume, but from the artistic point of view they leave much to be desired in the way of ideal balance of parts, precision, delicacy, and fine gradation of tone. The soloists, too, are at a great disadvantage in immense buildings like the Crystal Palace, and are comparatively ineffective against such an overpowering background, both choral and instrumental. Even a Sims Reeves or a Santley at his prime only made a qualified success under such conditions, and that not so much by volume of tone as by skill in voice production and dramatic genius.

The Birmingham Festival

The Birmingham festival with its long record, uninterrupted save for the war from 1768, has a much stronger claim to the first consideration. This festival was inaugurated not so much for the commemoration of Handel as for more general purposes, both musical and philanthropic, though it is significant that at the first and second meetings the works of Handel only were performed. This is in itself a tribute to the genius of the composer and to the overwhelming supremacy of his influence upon English music and musicians. At the third festival, Purcell's "Te Deum" and a new English oratorio, "Golliath," by Atterbury, a musician-in-ordinary to George III, were performed.

Henceforward the festival programs show a diminishing proportion of Handelian music and a growing admixture of British. But the most noteworthy innovation in these early days was not of native origin, but was the first performance of Haydn's "Creation" in substitution for one of Handel's oratorios in 1802. This was the most enterprising achievement of the festival committee until 1837, when they succeeded in getting Mendelssohn to come to England and conduct his new oratorio, "St. Paul," and also play solos on the festival organ. After that they had an unprecedentedly prosperous career in introducing, or commissioning, new works of the highest musical importance right down to recent times. Among the famous works which were heard for the first time at the Birmingham festivals are Mendelssohn's "Elijah" (1846), Costa's "Eli" and "Naaman," Gounod's "Redemption" and "Mors et Vita," Dvořák's "Spectre de la nuit," and "Requiem," Parry's "Judith" and "King Saul," Stanford's "Three Holy Children" and "Eden," and Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius" and "Apostles."

These and many other new works were interspersed among the old favorites, both choral and instrumental, and many interesting revivals of half-forgotten works like Purcell's "King Arthur," Bach's "Magnificat," and Berlioz's "Messe des Morts," added to the musical value of the festivals. The performers, though steadily increasing in number, have never grown so numerous as to be out of hand. The original orchestra of 25 has grown, under Dr. Richter and Sir Henry Wood, the latest conductors, to 125, and the original chorus of 40 to 350. Since the foundation of the festival, £100,000 has been handed over to the local hospitals, so that the intentions

of the founders have been amply fulfilled in a double sense.

In Memory of St. Cecilia

A still older festival than the Birmingham is that dedicated to St. Cecilia, the famous Roman lady who achieved martyrdom for the Christian faith in the second century, and who has for long been regarded as the tutelary saint of music. On the Continent, many years before the foundation of the St. Cecilia Society of London in 1833, it was customary to celebrate the praise of music on November 22, the date of her martyrdom, and in course of time musical societies bearing her name came to be set up in England. These festivals were more in the nature of musical commemorations than of the modern festival order, and always, in the early years, included an ode in praise of music written and composed for the occasion. Dryden wrote his "Alexander's Feast" expressly for one of these commemorations, and other famous poets who wrote for the society were Congreve, Addison, Shadwell, and Pope. Many of these compositions were set to music by Purcell, Blow, and Handel, but they have too limited an interest, and are too occasional in character, to have exerted a strong influence on the development of the modern festival which grew out of them.

Another kindred contributory influence was that of the festival of the London "Charity Children," who used to assemble, 5000 or 6000 strong, under the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral in the early years of the eighteenth century, and sing and chant with remarkable effect, often in unison. Haydn and Berlioz were both in their different ways greatly impressed by the beauty of the youthful voices. These annual meetings of the children of the charity schools took place at Whitechapel and ran from 1704 to 1877, when they were discontinued.

The Three Choirs

The Three Choirs festivals, held successively in the three cathedrals of Gloucester, Worcester and Hereford, are unique in respect of their long and (until the war) uninterrupted history. They were instituted in 1724, and have been held triennially in each of the three cities. Though considered as a unity the Three Choirs festivals are an annual event, with a record of nearly 200 successive meetings to their credit. In this respect they are unique. Great efforts have been made to give the festivals national rather than merely local importance, but the fact that it has become traditional to make the organist of each of the three cathedrals festival conductor in rotation is rather antagonistic to this purpose.

Two other important festivals which have a strongly ecclesiastical bias are those of Chester and Norwich, both of which were founded about 1770. That of Norwich in many respects comes nearest to the standard of the Birmingham festival in the comprehensiveness of its range and the enterprise with which it has commissioned new works. Since 1824 it has been held triennially.

An element of uncertainty doubtless enters into the question of the value of new works performed at the various festivals. It often happens that the ambitious works of eminent composers, expressly written, fall flat and are never heard of again. Norwich under its last three notable conductors, Sir George Smart, Sir Julius Benedict and Mr. Randegger, has been fortunate in securing the first performance of a number of striking works and the cooperation of many eminent musical guests. In 1839 Spohr conducted his "Calvary" and played solo violin. At a much later festival Paderewski performed his "Polish Fantasia," and Sarasate a new work of Mackenzie's. A glance at the record of the festival shows that Elgar's "Sea Pictures," Parry's "Ode to Music," and Stanford's "First Irish Rhapsody" are first saw the light at Norwich. Other important productions, either entirely new or new to English audiences, were Perosi's "Passion Music of St. Mark," Bottesini's "Garden of Olivet," Dvořák's "Biblical Songs," three new compositions of Verdi, and others of Parry, Coleridge-Taylor, Cowen and Holbrooke. All these works have added to the prestige of the Norwich festival.

At one time, though more intermittent, festivals of the highest importance were held at Liverpool, York, and Manchester; but all these have come to an end or have been absorbed in other musical agencies. Of more recent origin are the festivals of Cardiff, Leeds, and Sheffield, the last two being of the first importance, and more than likely as time goes on to challenge the supremacy of Birmingham. The value of the festival as a musical organization is great because it acts as a spur to enterprise. In another aspect it is equally valuable because it acts as a stimulus to composers. From every point of view its reawakening is a thing to welcome.

NAHAN FRANKO'S JUBILEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Nahan Franko, who played the violin in the Mendelssohn Quintet Club in the pioneer days of American chamber music, and who was concertmaster and conductor in opera here throughout the period of those great singers, the de Reszkes, celebrates his golden jubilee with an orchestral program at the Hippodrome on the evening of October 19. He will appear with his brother, Sam Franko, in Bach's concerto for two violins and orchestra; and he will conduct two pieces, "Coronation March," by Saint-Saëns, and "Vienna Waltz," by Komzak. Invited conductors, including Messrs. Stranisky, Bodanzky, and Herbert of New York, and Mr. Stokowski of Philadelphia, will take part, each leading the orchestra in a more or less familiar piece.

SOME POSSIBILITIES OF THE BALLET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dancing, artistic dancing, has a legitimate and noble place in art. It laid the foundations of all opera and drama. And, though at times it may have seemed to lose its meaning and originality, the fault lay, not in dancing but in the dancers, the composers, and their patrons.

When David Leno since danced before the Ark, unconsciously he paved the way for opera. The Bacchantes of Greece foreshadowed drama. The mimes of Rome, who piped and tripped through tragic plots, are said to have been so eloquent that they stirred crowds to tears.

The connection between functions such as those just mentioned and the strange antics of the French and Italian ballet may seem somewhat vague. Yet it is real and could be proved without much trouble.

What was the ballet 20 or 50 years ago and for two centuries before that, has lost much if not quite all of its old hold upon the Latin nations. It never had a very great appeal in the United States. But it was popular in many other countries. The gradual downfall of that special form of dancing may be said to have begun when the Italian ballabile and the symbolic ballet of which "Amor" and "Excelsior" were examples, were first pitted against what the French then called the "classical" ballet. The "classical" form was largely acrobatic. It was the form by which we used to swear in opera. The most perfect dancing of the "classical" school was to be found in Paris and Vienna, Milan, and St. Petersburg. "Excelsior" killed it utterly in Milan.

Importance of the Duncan Method

The next great change came with the Duncan movement, which aimed at the expression of emotions and ideas, and more especially at the expression of emotions born of music, by means of natural and graceful, rhythmic movement. It would be hard to overstate the real importance of the Isadora Duncan method. Dancers as delightful and admired as Karsavina and Pavlova were so deeply affected by it, that they soon modified their own art, and to a very large extent, at all events, tripped in accordance with Miss Duncan's winning theory.

Another great development of dancing was revealed by the Russian Ballet, which, as we know, combined the so-called old "classical" form with drama. Stravinsky's "Fire Bird," "Petrushka," "Schéhérazade," and "The Faun" (the expression, by gesture and posturing hardly to be described as dancing, of Claude Debussy's wonderful "Prélude"), were all typical of this modern style of ballet, which was a revelation against both the Latin schools of earlier days.

From time to time, too, dancers (who did not dance) like Loie Fuller had made efforts of a more purely dramatic kind. Among them might be mentioned, incidentally, the two "Salomes" in which the once favorite exponent of the "Serpentine" appeared in Paris. The book or scenario of the first of these "Salomes" (produced at the Comédie-Parisiennne now known as the Théâtre de l'Athénée) was devised by Armand Silvestre and Charles Henry Meltzer, to the music of Gabriel Pierné of "The Children's Crusade" fame. For the other, and more recent version of the Loie Fuller "Salomes" the music was composed by Florent Schmitt.

Composers Turn to the Ballet

Of late years many composers of much merit, both in America and Europe, have turned their attention to dramatic forms of ballet. Besides the Russians, who had shown what could be accomplished in this direction, musicians of genius in France, Richard Strauss in Germany, and at least one American, Henry F. Gilbert, who wrote music for the "Piaf Congo" presented at the Metropolitan not long ago, had composed ballets. No one who has seen the dances in the "Sneegouritchka" of Rimsky-Korsakov is likely to forget the impression they produced—the marvelous life and rhythmic fury that informed them. Debussy once contracted to compose music for what was to have been known as a "symphonic drama, with dances, choruses, and solo" to a scenario invented by the man who writes these lines. The composer of "La Mer" and "Pelléas" himself declared that he loved ballet. He even said one day in Paris that "if he were offered a commission to devise a new 'Excelsior,' he would accept the offer."

The success of "Le Coq d'Or" at the Metropolitan was really a triumph for the theory of ballet, in its modern transformation. The action was reserved for mimes and dancers. The music was sung off the stage by a chorus and picked soloists seated as for an oratorio. No one was more surprised than Mr. Gatti-Casazza, the manager of the Metropolitan, by the quick popularity attained by "Le Coq d'Or." It may it must, indeed, have given him food for thought! It may have led him to reflect on what some writers and composers have said might be a future form of opera—a return to stories told by mimes by gesture, to an orchestral accompaniment.

Voice and Orchestra

The idea is not so wild as it may seem. Nor is it madness to foretell that, 50 years from now, voices may, in some kinds of lyric drama, become part of the orchestra. There might be something to be gained by the adoption of this plan at intervals. It would do much, we can be sure, to teach humility to the now arrogant singers. There is practical advantage for ambitious young American composers. In the idea of writing ballets, more or less conceived as dramas, rather than operas. A manager who possibly would balk at the expense of produc-

AN ALL-AMERICAN FESTIVAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Massachusetts—"We are beginning to find that American composers, like American painters, have accomplished something," remarked a man who was among those coming from a distance to attend the festival given here on October 8, 9, and 10 under the auspices of the Worcester County Musical Association. His comment is of peculiar importance, because for years he himself has liberally supported the cause of American music, and because the works performed at the Worcester festival this season were all by writers bred in the United States.

Approval and Applause

Patrons of art may have their preferences, and they may sometimes stick to them rather stubbornly; but they are inclined, on the whole, to strict judgments. So when one of them comes out strongly with his views on a subject, as this one came out in favor of the American composer, he will bear careful listening to. Now add to the approval of a patron of art the applause of the public, and the case is somewhere near complete. Five concerts were given at the festival, comprising two evening choral programs, with the Worcester chorus, players from the Philadelphia Orchestra, and soloists performing under the direction of Arthur Mees; two orchestral matinees, with Thaddeus Rich conducting and with soloists assisting; and a final evening program of miscellaneous pieces, with orchestra, solo artists and the chorus taking part.

Large audiences heard all these programs and showed just the same interest in them as formerly they have shown in programs taken from the old repertory. On the night of October 8, Chadwick's "Judith" was sung, with Mme. Louise Homer, George Hamlin, Reinhold Werrenrath and Edgar Schofield as the soloists. On the night of October 9, Henry Hadley's "Ode to Music" was given, with Mme. Mabel Garrison, Miss Emma Roberts, Lambert Murphy and Milton C. Snyder as the quartet of soloists. On the other three occasions, the programs included Kelley's "New England" symphony, John Powell's "Rhapsody Nègre," for piano and orchestra, with the composer assisting as pianist, Mabel Daniel's cantata, "Peace with a Sword," and short numbers by Goldmark, Parker, Foote, Herbert, Schelling, Chadwick, Gilbert and others.

The Cantata "Judith"

The cantata, "Judith," composed to a text by William Chauncy Langdon, and first produced at Worcester 13 years ago, is a good example of descriptive music, as description was developed by Tchaikowsky and other European symphony writers in the latter half of the nineteenth century. Originality enters in more, perhaps, by way of technique. The outlines of the portrait of the heroine are graceful, though rather cold; the colors are clear, though somewhat thin. Sincerity of conception, lightness of style and distinction of purpose characterize the figure. The composer must have looked much upon Botticelli's picture when he sketched and scored the rôle of Judith. The Holofernes portrait is less consistently drawn. One does not feel sure whether the Assyrian captain is a warrior or a merely decorative military man. But a certain passage in the rôle of Holofernes, the love song to Judith, "Afar on the Plains of the Tigris," is the most brilliant in its vocal writing of anything in the cantata. A masterfully treated dramatic moment in the piece is the "All's Well!" recitative which the sentinel sings when Judith, having succeeded in slaying Nebuchadnezzar's commander, passes out through the camp on her way home to the city of the Israelites. The part of Judith was enchantingly sung by Mme. Homer. The part of Holofernes was a little too suavely sung, many listeners must have thought, by Mr. Werrenrath.

Hadley's "Ode to Music," the choral work presented on the evening of October 9, proved even more acceptable to the public than when produced for the first time at the Worcester festival of 1917. In this work, as in "Judith," the chorus sang with good balance of soprano, contralto, tenor, and bass tone. It might have been more subtle in its shading, but it was warm and vigorous in its expression and it justified, in most particulars, the methods of training used by Dr. Mees.

BRITAIN'S MUSICAL TRADE ORGANIZATION

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

BIRMINGHAM, England—Birmingham has been welcoming the British Music Convention, and in extending to its members the hospitality of the city, the Lord Mayor (Sir David Brooks) made a remarkable speech which drew from the president of the convention (Sir Frederick Dyson) the comment that Sir David seemed to know as much about the music trade as he did himself.

The Lord Mayor said that in Birmingham they had a school of music connected with the Birmingham and Midland Institute, and they had found that many young musicians had not remained in the city but had gone elsewhere to pursue their profession. That was not due to the fact that Birmingham did not sufficiently appreciate good music, but rather to the want of organization in regard to the formation of a city orchestra. Recently a movement had been set on foot for the purpose of establishing an orchestra of a permanent character.

THE RHYTHM OF THE BASQUES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Basques, who inhabit in northern Spain the three provinces of Biscay, Alava, and Guipuzcoa, have in their music a feature which makes it as distinctly Basque as are their customs and institutions. In their ballads and dancing they employ the rhythm of the "zortziko" rhythm, known as the "zortziko" rhythm. The word "zortziko" is derived from "zortzi," meaning eight, in Euskaro, the language of the Basques.

This word was applied to the rhythm, not, as some think, in respect to the music, but to the poetry of these people. Many attempts were made by Cherubini, Boieldieu, and other masters to put into use the amalgamated rhythm. The use, however, of rhythms which are not double and triple has been frowned upon and regarded as an extravagance. Had these celebrated composers known that the "zortziko" is so natural to the Basques that they not only sing ballads in this rhythm but also perform dances with admirable lightness and exactness, its acceptance in Europe might have been more successful.

Peculiarity of the Rhythm

This rhythm should not be taken to be the same as the 5-4. It is not the alternative of a rhythm of three followed by two. It consists in the combination of 10 eighth notes of equal value divided into two equal groups, each group having five eighth notes, as in 4-4, 2-2, and 2-4 the values are combined by halves, and in 12-8, 9-8, and 6-8 by thirds. In 10-8 the combination is by fifths. Jose Iparraguirre, a famous composer and the one who has made the most use of the zortziko rhythm, was the composer of the "Guernicako Arbol," which is considered among the Basques their national hymn. It is written in 5-8 rhythm. The Basques alone of the people of western Europe have preserved specimens of almost every class of dance known to primitive races. Perhaps most peculiar to them is the round dance. This employs the zortziko and is danced to the accompaniment of the gaita (bagpipe).

Their dancing comprises animal dances, in which the men impersonate animals, dances to represent agriculture and the simple arts, war dances, religious dances, and the ceremonial dances.

Although Navarro is not legally recognized as a Basque province, we find the people and customs differing little from those of the Basque provinces. In Pamplona (not Pampeluna, as is generally misspelled), the capital of Navarra and birthplace of Sarasate, the world-renowned violinist, are kept the trophies won by that musician. For a long time during the lifetime of Sarasate the people of Pamplona felt hurt and indignant because they had never had the pleasure of hearing him in his native town. His performances had always taken place in the larger cities, and this meant considerable amount of traveling and expense for his townsmen. When Sarasate learned how they felt in regard to him, he announced a public recital free to the populace and used the balcony of his residence in Pamplona for a stage.

The people of Navarra use the same hymn as the Basques, employing it not only as a national, but also as a sacred hymn. The Spanish Government forbade the use of this hymn, since its rendering was regarded in the light of a rebellious display. Whenever this hymn is performed in public all the Basques present are obliged not only to rise but to sing the national anthem.

Fondness for Singing

One of the characteristics of the Basques is their great fondness for singing. It is not an unusual occurrence in going through a factory to hear the men singing, unaided, instead of experiencing the deafening noise with which one meets in an American factory.

A Spanish theatrical manager was visiting a machine shop and noticed during the singing of the men that one voice predominated above the rest and that one belonged to one Julian Gayarre. Gayarre was born at El Roncal, and was a blacksmith by trade. Immediately after this discovery of the manager, Gayarre was summoned and arrangements were made to give his voice proper training. His musical education was secured in Milan, where he gave his first public performance and where he achieved wonderful success from the beginning of his career.

Gayarre would never willingly consent to sing on the same bill with Marcella Sembrich. If circumstances forced them to sing together, however, he always sang in such a manner that his voice drowned that of the prima donna. The result was that she always took as great pains as did he to avoid appearing on the same bill, and in this way the tenor gained his point.

ENCOURAGING AMERICANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Society for the Publication of American Music, with John Alden Carpenter as president and William Burnet Tuthill as secretary, announces what might be called a composition contest, inviting writers of music resident in the United States to submit any works they desire to, until November 15, and promising to publish those which seem to be worthy of attention. The financial support of the scheme is based upon membership fees. The board which has been selected to pass upon the merits of the compositions sent in comprises the following musicians: Georges Barrère, Harold Bauer, Adolfo Betti, George W. Chadwick, Rubin Goldmark, Hugo Kortschak, Frederick A. Stock, and Deems Taylor.

NEW YORK, New York—Italo Montemezzi, the composer, is expected to arrive in the United States from Italy about November 1. He is coming to supervise the first American production of his opera, "La Nave," in Chicago, and to direct performances of the opera by which he has hitherto been known in America, "L'Amore dei Re."

A scheme had now been adopted which would enable that to be done, and it was hoped that it would be recruited from among the talented musicians born and trained in the city; not exclusively, indeed, but so as to give a fair chance to the musicians within their own borders. That scheme had received the support not only of the generous citizens of Birmingham—but of the corporation itself. The convention, he went on, was interested in music from two aspects; it desired to raise the standard of musical culture and at the same time to improve the condition of the industries in which the delegates were engaged. He wished them success in both respects.

Problem of a Federated Board

At this, the ninth meeting of the convention, there could be no doubt as to the subject of discussion which called forth the interest of all those who were present. It was the problem of a federated board which stood as the principal subject on the agenda, and with this matter, which he has made peculiarly his own, Mr. Alexander Dow dealt in an opening address. He said that if the music industries had an intelligent board, representing all branches of the trade, they would be able to hold their own against all comers. It rested largely with them and their organization to foster the music interests of the country. It was not enough for them to say they had the goods for sale and that the public would buy them. Without musical education or musical performers there was little demand for musical goods. It ought to be the duty of the board to energize municipalities and every society that had for its object the spread of music and the education of children musically.

The first thing that would be wanted in the establishment of a board would be central offices which should include a place for trade board meetings, rooms for the various associations to hold their own meetings in, and also accommodation for entertaining guests. The next thing was a secretary of transcendent ability, a librarian, and an assistant secretary. In regard to the question of management, the delegates were asked to consider the question thought the wisest course would be to have a grand council, consisting of five members elected from each association, with the chairman and the secretary acting ex-officio, making, therefore, seven representatives from each association on the federated board. By a curious coincidence he observed that the American Music Industries Chamber of Commerce had a representation of seven from each of its associations, so that that appeared to be a perfect number.

Money Needed to Start

The delegates thought that £5000 would be necessary to give the scheme a start, and that the minimum income of the board should be £10,000 a year. The original sum might be raised by subscriptions. As to the income, various plans had been put forward; the proposal which was best liked taking the form of a small charge upon the net amount of invoices. The amount proposed was 1d. in every pound, and a small stamp had been devised, something like a receipt stamp, to be affixed to the invoices. It was estimated that the sale of such stamps would bring in £12,000 a year.

After an interesting address had been given by Mr. Milton Well upon cooperation in the American music trade, the proposals of the delegates were considered. Before the close of the meeting contributions amounting to £4600 were received for the initial expenses of the scheme. The stamp proposed as a means of raising revenue was on the whole favorably entertained, but ultimately an amendment was carried that the question of raising the income should be deferred until the federated board was properly formed, when it would be in a position to draw up a scheme acceptable to the whole trade.

CHICAGO OPERA'S PRICES IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Prices for seats at the performances of the Chicago Opera Company at the Lexington Theater in January and February are to remain the same as last season, according to John Brown, the manager of the eastern tour. "We announced our plans," said Mr. Brown one day to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "with the understanding that the old prices would prevail, and we are not going to change. The company does not come to New York to make money, but in order to extend its season to a length which will enable it to engage artists of the first rank. We are on good terms with our clients and we do not want to spoil things by asking them to pay more than they thought they would have to. Our expenses will be high, but we knew that would be the case. We are making a number of improvements in the Lexington Theater, looking both to better staging of our productions and to the comfort of the people who sit in the house. And if our expenses will be high, our patronage will be large. For besides taking every care possible to keep our old subscribers, we have gone out energetically to get new ones, and our labors are being rewarded by every mail."

MONTEMEZZI COMING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Italo Montemezzi, the composer, is expected to arrive in the United States from Italy about November 1. He is coming to supervise the first American production of his opera, "La Nave," in Chicago, and to direct performances of the opera by which he has hitherto been known in America, "L'Amore dei Re."

THE HOME FORUM

Israel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Uncompensated by the outside lay, the great
host of Israel,
Crying unto the Lord, fearful and un-
believing,
Blinded by years of dwelling in the
darkness of Egypt
Thus cried they unto the Lord out of
the clouds of doubt,
Out of the clouds of fear, only faintly
perceiving
God is a God at hand, Love the un-
changing and infinite.
Thus cried they unto Moses, disobedient
children,
Looking not to the allness of good,
ever-present and tender,
Seeing only the might and number of
the Egyptians.
Moses the slow of speech, Moses the
pure in heart,
Heard unto the voice of God the
great I AM THAT I AM
And heard the word of Truth, the di-
vine command to go forward.
Fearfully standing today beside the
troubled waters,
Crying unto the Lord as cried the chil-
dren of Israel,
Striving to flee from Egypt, reaching
forward to Heaven—
Oh Thou that keepest Israel, that
neither slumbers nor sleepest,
Open our eyes to see Thy pillar of
cloud by day and of fire by night;
Teach us to stand as did Moses, facing
the hosts of darkness,
Firm in the strength of Thy presence,
Meek in the might of Thy allness,
Looking not at the sea nor the on-
coming horsemen of Egypt,
Heeding only the Word, the divine
command to go forward.

The White Mountains
a Century Ago

More than a century ago, Dr. Timothy Dwight of Yale made a trip through the White Mountains. The Notch and the Flume, names that are now on every tongue, were then but little known. The account of what he saw is a fine example of the old-time manner of descriptive writing:
"The Notch of the White Mountains is a phrase appropriated to a very narrow defile. When we entered the Notch we were struck with the wild and solemn appearance of everything before us." The scale on which all the objects in view were formed was the scale of grandeur only. As we advanced these appearances increased rapidly. Huge masses of granite of abrupt form and hoary with moss which seemed the product of ages, recalling to the mind the saxum vetustum of Virgil, speedily rose to a mountainous height. Before us the view widened fast to the southeast. Behind us it closed almost instantaneously,

and presented nothing to the eye but an impassable barrier of mountains. "About half a mile from the entrance of the chasm we saw, in full view, the most beautiful cascade perhaps in the world. It issued from a mountain on the right, about eight hundred feet above the subjacent valley, and at the distance from us of about two miles. The stream ran over a series of rocks almost perpendicular, with a course so little broken as to preserve the appearance of a uniform current, and yet so disturbed as to be perfectly white. The sun shone with the clearest splendor, from a station in the heavens the most advantageous to our prospect, and the cascade glittered down the vast steep like a stream of burnished silver.

"At the distance of three-quarters of a mile from the entrance we passed a brook, known in the region by the name of the Flume, from the strong resemblance to that object exhibited by the channel, which it has worn in a bed of rocks, the sides being perpendicular to the bottom. This elegant piece of water we determined to examine further, and, alighting from our horses, we walked up the acclivity perhaps a furlong. The stream fell from a height of about two hundred and fifty feet over three precipices; the second receding a small distance from the front of the first, and the third from that of the second. Down the first it fell in a single current, and down the third in three, which united their streams at the bottom in a fine basin formed in the rocks. It is impossible for a brook of this size to be modeled into more diversified or more delightful forms, or for a cascade to descend over precipices more happily fitted to finish its beauty. The cliffs, together with a level at their foot, furnished a considerable opening, surrounded by the forest. The sunbeams, penetrating through the trees, painted here a great variety of images of light, and etched an equally numerous collection of shadows, both dancing on the waters, and alternately silencing and obscuring their course. Purer water was never seen. Exclusive of its murmurs, the world around was solemn and silent."

"From this spot the mountains speedily began to open with increased majesty, and in some instances rose to a perpendicular height of little less than a mile. The bosom of both ranges was overspread, in all the inferior regions, by a mixture of evergreens with trees whose leaves were deciduous. The annual foliage had already been touched by the frost. . . . Of course, the darkness of the evergreens was finely illuminated by the brilliant yellow of the birch, the beech, and the cherry, and the more brilliant orange and crimson of the maple. The effect of this universal diffusion of gay and splendid light was to render the preponderating deep green more solemn. . . . Over the whole the azure of the sky cast a deep, misty blue, blending, toward the summit, every other hue, and predominating over all.

"As the eye ascended these steep, the light decayed, and gradually ceased. On the inferior summits rose crowns of coniferous firs and spruces. On the superior eminences, the trees, growing less and less, yielded to the chilling atmosphere, and marked the limit of forest vegetation. Above, the surface was covered with a mass of shrubs, terminating, at a still higher elevation, in a shroud of dark-colored moss.

"As we passed through this singular valley, occasional torrents, formed by the rains and dissolving snows at the close of winter, had left behind them, in many places, perpetual monuments of their progress in perpendicular, narrow, and irregular paths of immense length, where they had washed the precipices white from the summit of the mountain to the base. Wide and deep chasms also met the eye both on the summits and the sides. Over all, hoary cliffs, rising in proud supremacy, frowned awfully on the world below, and finished the landscape.

"By our side, the Saco was alternately visible and lost, and was increased almost at every turn by tributary streams. Its course was a perpetual cascade, and with its sprightly murmurs, furnished the only contrast to the scenery around us."

"Romola"

"Romola" was eventually published in the Cornhill Magazine, and it is interesting to note that it was conceived, and begun, without any reference to the periodical in which it appeared, or to the publisher who should bring it into the world. On January 23, 1862, Mr. George Smith called in Blandford Square and asked if George Eliot were open to a "magnificent offer." What this was does not precisely appear in Mr. Cross' book. On February 27, Mr. Smith offered to give £10,000 for the appearance of the novel in the Cornhill, and the entire copyright at home and abroad. The diary mentions on May 23 that the sum given was £7000 in twelve monthly payments. I have certainly heard on good authority that the sum eventually paid was £12,000 with the right of publication for four years. It was thus some time before "Romola" could be included in the regular series of George Eliot's works.

The first part was published in the Cornhill for July, at which time three parts only had been completed. There is no doubt that the anxiety of publishing in numbers, and the necessity of producing a certain amount of copy at stated intervals, increased the strain, already too great, of creating a narrative in an artificial and unfamiliar medium. It was indeed a noble enterprise for the conductors of the Cornhill to purchase at so large a price the work of the first novelist of the day, and to have it illustrated by Frederick Leighton. But there is also no doubt that, heartily as "Romola" was welcomed, even in its inception, by competent judges, for a time injuriously

affected the circulation of the magazine. . . . The final stroke to the novel was eventually put on June 9. . . . It is a peculiarity of "Romola," as distinguished from other historical novels, that the object is not so much to present a living picture of a particular period in history, as to create an historical background for characters whose interest lies in their intense moral significance. Romola, Tito, Tessa, Bardo, have all of them their homologues in other novels of George Eliot, but undoubtedly the form they take is affected by the period in which they live. No doubt the particular portion of history in which the story is laid, the transition from the medieval to the modern world, is especially worthy of accurate description; and with George Eliot's historical knowledge no fault is to be found. At the same time it may be gravely doubted whether she ever really assimilated the essence of Italian life. In reading "Romola" with all its exquisite art, one regrets that the types which are drawn with such strength are not placed in an environment which the author can describe without effort.

Hence some of those who are best acquainted with Italian life have never been able to concur in the laudation of "Romola." Such admirable judges as Robert Browning and William Story find a difficulty in reading it, from the falsity of life which it represents; and Miss Blind tells us that Mazzini and Rossetti were of the same opinion. . . . Still the intensity of passion in the actors, the beauty of the language, and the charm of Florentine scenery which forms the background, induce many to rank it as the first of her masterpieces. —Oscar Browning.

The Poem

It is only a little twig
With a green bud at the end;
But if you plant it,
And water it,
And set it where the sun will be above it.

It will grow into a tall bush
With many flowers,
And leaves which thrust hither and thither.

From its roots will come freshness,
And beneath it the grass-blades
Will bend and recover themselves,
And clash one upon another
In the blowing wind.

But if you take up my twig
And throw it into a closet
With mousetraps and blunted tools,
It will shrivel and waste,
And, some day,
When you open the door,
You will think it an old twisted nail,
And sweep it into the dust bin
With other rubbish.

—Amy Lowell.

Growth by Labor

You have communed with great men to little purpose if you have not learned that, however else they may have differed, in one respect they were all alike. Their sines grew by labor. —John McClintock.



The statue of Columbus at Genoa

With America Kneeling
at His Feet

Genoa is as much a city of the balcony as Venice, her fair rival on the Adriatic shore, with the difference that the external perch of lofty houses here overlooks arches, narrow streets, and shadowy gardens redolent of roses and orange blossoms instead of the sinuous windings of the tranquil canal. Each possesses an individual charm. Genoa bathed in the light of the moon, who that has ever thus beheld the cradle of Columbus will soon forget the picture? Linger for a moment on this balcony. . . . The moon shines on roofs and towers with a silvery radiance, sheds glittering shafts of beams down steep streets, and defines the outline of crooked steeples leading to the quays, or quivers on the foaming spray of a fountain on a sheltered terrace, gleams on the harbor, and makes a broad track of light on the Mediterranean Sea beyond. . . .

Behold this siren city sheltered by the purple Apennines, and laved by the gentle ripples of the sea, as she basks in the calm splendor of the southern night. What memories her very boundaries and the gateway of the sea evoke! Seated on her rock, Genoa still weaves in her loom those threads of commerce drawn from the remote ports of the globe. The shuttle is not idle in her fingers through the mountains at her back. Possibly modern civilization does not task her energies as fully as the date when her ambition rivaled Venice, the Dutch, the schemes of the Hanseatic League, and the Portuguese; her colonies were planted on the shores of the Black Sea and the Greek Islands; her ships sought the waters of the Baltic; and her famous Bank of St. George, ushered in new monetary systems. Warriors, knights, and haughty nobles, indeed, played their part in the development of the Commonwealth, yet the stamp of a people composed so largely of shrewd and laborious mariners remains as the enduring imprint of scudo, coronato, denaro, or ducat, on the population. . . .

Beyond is the sea, a waste of limpid waters, extending to a pearly horizon, with all the winds of Europe and Africa hushed to rest. The moon and the night claim the sea as their own. The light rests in a broad sheet of wide-spreading effulgence, or trembles on the crest of each advancing wavelet with a phosphorescent gleam; the night broods over the bosom of the deep, with a yet more far-reaching shadow. . . . Thus Genoa rests, rests embalmied by the pure night in the manifold associations of a mighty past, the linked years and centuries extending from the somber walls on the water's edge where the crusaders slept before embarking for the East, to the hills descended by Frederic Barbarossa. Does the city muse only of the past on such a night, at such an hour? The statue of Columbus, erected by the cold king, Charles Albert of Savoy, . . . rises on the Piazza

Acquaverde, like a shaft of snow, glorified in every detail by the moon's light. The great navigator stands supported by an anchor, with America kneeling at his feet. Religion, Wisdom, Strength, and Geography, in allegorical symbolism are grouped below him, with the prow of ships. The moon stoops from the heavens to trace with a glittering finger the inscription of the pedestal. . . .

A Cristoforo Colombo.
La Patria
The city dreams of her past; the marble Columbus, erect and instinct with energy, seems to gaze out over the Mediterranean toward an illimitable future.—Virginia W. Johnson, in "Genoa, the Superb."

Pre-Raphaelites at
Oxford in 1857

On Mr. Prinsep's first arrival at Oxford, there is a legend that he said to his cabman, "Drive me to the Union," and found himself quickly at the doors of the workhouse. His account of dining with Rossetti that first evening is very vivid.

"I was, of course, proud to accept the invitation," he says, "so at the hour mentioned I was punctually at the house. There I found Rossetti in a plum-colored frock-coat, and a short square man with spectacles and a vast mop of dark hair. I was cordially received. 'Top,' cried Rossetti, 'let me introduce you to Mr. Prinsep.'"

"Glad, I'm sure," answered the man in spectacles, nodding his head, and then he resumed his reading of a large quarto. This was William Morris. Soon after, the door opened and, before it was half opened in glided Burne-Jones. 'Ned,' said Rossetti, who had been absent humming to himself, 'I think you know Prinsep.' The shy figure darted forward, the shy face lit up and I was received with the kindly effusion that was natural to him.

"When dinner was over, Rossetti, humming to himself as was his wont, rose from the table and proceeded to curl himself up on the sofa. 'Top,' he said, 'read us one of your grinds.' 'No,' Gabriel, answered Morris, 'you have heard them all. Never mind.' said Rossetti, 'here's Prinsep who has never heard them, and besides they are devilish good.' 'Very well, old chap,' growled Morris, and having got his book he began to read in a singsong chant some of the poems afterwards published in his first volume. All the time he was jiggling about nervously with his watch chain. I was then a very young man and my experience of life was therefore limited, but the effect produced on my mind was so strong that to this day, forty years after, I can still recall the scene: Rossetti on the sofa with large melancholy eyes fixed on Morris, the poet at the table reading and ever gliding with his watch chain, and Burne-Jones working at a pen and ink drawing."—From "Memorials of Edward Burne-Jones," by G. B. J.

The Miracle

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
SO LONG as the miracle was defined and dismissed as a supernatural occurrence, it made practically very little difference to religion. Orthodoxy accepted it as an act of faith, and explained, through the mouth of a famous Pope, that only the acceptance of the supernatural constituted faith. Skepticism, if bitter, dismissed it with ridicule; if kindly, sought to explain it away, and so redeem the sanity and veracity of the Gospel historians. Then came natural science, holding the scales level between orthodoxy and skepticism: pointing out to both that the impossible never happens; and adding, for the benefit of the latter, that the defense of the good faith of the evangelists must be based on something stronger than editorial glosses. So matters stood when Mrs. Eddy discovered Christian Science, and, in a moment, the miracle was rescued from the realm of speculation and ecclesiastical dogmatism, and given back to the divine Science of the Gospel historians.

Now the word miracle never had any supernatural significance until it was forced upon it by dogmatic Christianity. It meant, in its original Latin form, simply something strange, and was the word used, by the philosophers of pagan Rome, to describe their experiments and demonstrations. The man who first borrowed it from pagan philosophy and applied it to the works of Christ Jesus was Jerome. But there is not only nothing to show that Jerome desired to distort the meaning of the word, there is everything to show that he did not. The evidence of this lies in the Vulgate, in which in translating from the original Greek words of the Gospel, *δύναμις* and *ἐνέργεια*, he used their exact Latin equivalents, *virtus* meaning virtue in the sense of power, and *signum* meaning a sign. It is obvious, therefore, that the student of Christian exegesis will have to find his definition of a miracle as something supernatural, later than the fourth century.

Nor will the defender of the orthodox faith be any happier if he turns from the Dalmatian father to the modern philosopher, Hume, it is true, with unpardonable superficiality, actually did define a miracle as an abrogation of a law of nature, only to be dryly requested, by Huxley, to explain by what process of argument a broken law remained or ever had been a law. "Brave men," writes Ruskin, "have dared to examine lies which had long been taught, not because they were free thinkers, but because they were such stern and close thinkers that the lie could no longer escape them." Such a thinker was Huxley, and such a thinker was Mrs. Eddy. If you can break law, Huxley said, in effect, you have not got evidence of anything supernatural; what you have done has been to expose an ignorance of law, and to reveal an absolute, or, at any rate, better sense of law. In just the same way Mrs. Eddy writes on page 135 of Science and Health: "The miracle introduces no disorder, but unfolds the primal order, establishing the Science of God's unchangeable law." The miracle, then, is the demonstration of law.

There was, nevertheless, a great gulf fixed between Mrs. Eddy's and Huxley's sense of a miracle. Huxley saw intellectually that the miracle was law. Mrs. Eddy practically demonstrated the fact. Huxley invented the word agnosticism to cover his ignorance of spiritual law; Mrs. Eddy boldly proclaimed that the only law was divine. Half a dozen centuries before, the schoolmap, Doctor Angelicus, had asserted that the only science was that of theology or the Word of God, and now Mrs. Eddy was reducing this assertion to demonstration; and taking as her text those words of Christ Jesus which, for nearly two thousand years, dogmatists and skeptics had quoted without understanding, and explained without inspiration—"He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also"—Mrs. Eddy did not shrink, for one moment, from the inevitable demand of her discovery. She accepted the burden of proof for herself and her Church. Accordingly, as recorded on page 17 of the Manual of The Mother Church, "At a meeting of the Christian Scientist Association, April 19, 1879, on motion of Mrs. Eddy, it was voted,—To organize a church designed to commemorate the word and works of our Master, which should reinstate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing."

Mrs. Eddy had seen clearly that faith without works, precept without practice, theory without demonstration, was dead. That was the very essence of Jesus' teaching, as it is the essence of Christian Science. He was ever at work, preaching the Gospel and healing the sick, and the healing was always the demonstration of the preaching. "Wist ye not," he demanded, of Mary and Joseph, when they found him arguing with the doctors in the temple, "that I must be about my Father's business?" and his Father's business consisted not merely in explaining the theory of the new gospel to the world, and in stating its precepts, but in proving that the theory was a scientific one, and that the precepts were demonstrable. This insistence on deeds instead of words was the essence of Jesus' practice of Christianity, and it has been insisted upon, repeatedly, with equal force, by Mrs. Eddy, as when she writes, on page 19 of Science and Health, "Those who cannot demonstrate, at least in part, the divine Principle of the teach-

ings and practice of our Master have no part in God."

Clearly, then, there is no excuse to be found in the Bible for representing the miracle as supernatural. Christ Jesus demanded, from his followers, not only the repetition of his own miracles, but demonstrations greater even than these. The attempt of orthodox theology to confine them to his own disciples and to his own age is not alone a perversion of his words but a repudiation of history. "He that believeth on me" is any man at any time, or words mean absolutely nothing at all, and every sentence in the Gospels is open to reversal and contradiction. The miracle, throughout all the centuries since Calvary, has remained, and been shown to remain a possibility to men who have enjoyed just sufficient of simple, unreasoning faith. Now in the light of Christian Science it emerges again, what it was in the first century, the divinely natural demonstration of men's understanding of Principle; and, therefore, has Mrs. Eddy, in Section 7 of Article XXX of the Church Manual, under the heading of "Healing Better than Teaching," declared, "Healing the sick and the sinner with Truth demonstrates what we affirm of Christian Science, and nothing can substitute this demonstration. I recommend that each member of this Church shall strive to demonstrate by his or her practice, that Christian Science heals the sick quickly and wholly, thus proving this Science to be all that we claim for it."

Indian Summer

The silvery mist at morn
Floats in loose flakes along the lim-
pid river;
The bluebird's notes upon the soft
breeze borne.
As high in air he carols, faintly
quivering,
The weeping birch, like banners idly
waving,
Bends to the stream, its spicy branches
laving;
Beaded with dew, the witch-elm's
tassels shiver;
The timid rabbit from the furze is
peeping;
And from the springy spray the squirrel
is gayly leaping.
—Charles Fennel Hoffman.

Books and Ships

If the invention of the ship was thought so noble, which carrieth riches and commodities from place to place, and consocieth the most remote regions in participation of their fruits, how much more are letters to be magnified, which, as ships, pass through the vast seas of time, and make ages so distant participate of the wisdom, illuminations, and inventions, the one of the other.—Sir Walter Raleigh.

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTHWith Key to
the ScripturesBy
MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, OCT. 11, 1919

EDITORIALS

Revolution and Reform.

ARTHUR RANSOME, discussing with Lenine, in Petrograd, social conditions in England, found it impossible to persuade the Russian revolutionary of the aversion of the English people from the whole paraphernalia of the coup d'état and its various accompaniments. Lenine, a Slav of Slavs, was entirely unable to comprehend the Anglo-Saxon temperament. There was nothing at all peculiar in this; what was peculiar, though it is a trait common enough to the human mind, was his persistence in thinking that he understood the Anglo-Saxon as well as an Anglo-Saxon, and so in clinging to his belief in the revolutionary future of the United Kingdom. Lenine having visited London, like the average visitor to other countries, such as Paget, M. P., is convinced that he understands the mentality of his neighbors, though equally convinced that nobody but a Slav understands that of Russia. All of which being the case, it is easy to imagine that his hopes must have run high during the past fortnight, when the railways in Great Britain had stopped working, and the Labor leaders were explaining that the strike, if the men's terms were not acceded to, might end in revolution. Nobody, of course, knew better than the Labor leaders that this was not the case. Had they really thought so, they would probably have been very chary of admitting it. But many things are said in a great commotion which are not meant to be taken at their face value. And consequently Vladimir Ilyitch Ulianoff, by common notoriety Lenine, must have been more than ever assured that what he is pleased to call "the microbe of abortive revolution" was leading the English railway workers straight to Bolshevism, when all that was occurring was a more or less economic struggle.

Not that the word economic can be used today as entirely divorced from politics. The social system is largely compounded of economics and politics, and to separate the two is to try to put back the hands of time. Some years ago trades-unions called strikes simply on a question of wages. It is doubtful today if any strike is ever called solely on economic lines. It is true that Mr. Thomas, the representative of the railwaymen, speaking, after the settlement of the strike, declared that the strikers had no quarrel with the constitution of the country and that, recognizing the danger of one section of the community being at war with another, the union leaders had determinedly held the battle within economic limits; but, nevertheless, seeing that Mr. Thomas himself went on to declare that the Nation had never been nearer civil war than on this occasion, there is something perilously near a contradiction in his own argument, quite apart from the extraordinary disregard of history contained in the remark.

The truth is that the whole question of economics is so built up with the social life of any country, that it is entirely impossible to divorce a great economic strike from politics. What the men were striking for, on their own showing, was not so much a demand for better wages, as a demand for better permanent social conditions, with emphasis on the permanent. Now such a demand, if it is legitimately made, is not only natural, it is positively desirable. The very safety of every nation is bound up in the satisfaction of its workers with their condition in the state. A hundred years or half a century ago, possibly even two decades ago, men might strike, easily enough, for a mere infinitesimal rise in wages. But the great war changed all that forever. As Anatole France told his audience, only the other day, at Tours, a silent revolution was wrought during the war, a revolution which has made the recasting of the social system positively inevitable. As a result, any government which gets in the way of the new social express is likely to suffer the suggested fate of Stephenson's cow. Nevertheless, in a country like England, where personal liberty is the first and last political demand, and where men trouble themselves comparatively little about equality, it is essential, in order to create a revolution, to get not a class but the country convinced of the justice of your cause. When you have done this, the driving force necessary for reform has been acquired, and a revolution is about the last thing necessary to secure your ends.

In the recent railway strike the public most emphatically was not on the side of the railwaymen. It may not have been violently opposed to them, it was possibly in a state of suspended judgment. It may have, it very likely did, sympathize with their desires, but it was by no means convinced that those desires could be granted, in their entirety, without worse ills to the state, and so to themselves, than those they were enduring. Nor was the public convinced that there was any necessity for the arbitrary decision to strike without further recourse. The men's position was in no danger whatever for another three months, and Mr. Lloyd George had offered them a guarantee of six months, so that the negotiations might be calmly conducted. What the men have obtained now is something they would have obtained in any case if their demands were sound, and something they cannot maintain if those demands are unsound. In other words, in order to pay the wages they are demanding the country must be earning the money to pay them. But if the demand for shorter hours and higher wages is carried to the point where competition with the other great manufacturing countries of the world is rendered impossible, not only will the wages of the railwaymen be subject to severe reduction, but the wages and incomes of all sorts and conditions of men without distinction.

The war has left the peoples of Europe with vast debts, the interest on which can only be liquidated by an increased output. If this output is reduced in quantity by the shortening of hours, and increased in cost by the raising of wages, the effect on the trade of the country

will simply be a sudden and colossal drop in prices and wages. Anatole France is entirely right when he tells the governments of the world that the social revolution was accomplished during the great war. But what did not change was the necessity for men's labor, more particularly during the years of reconstruction. That is a fact which the workers of the world do not seem yet thoroughly to have assimilated. At the same time it is the nature of the Anglo-Saxon to work out such problems by a process of evolution, and not by the Slavic pacific of revolution.

Stretching Forth the Mechanical Arm

JUST across the river from the building in which this newspaper is printed, excavation is under way for a new school building, to constitute a unit in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology group. It is to cover rather a large area, yet few laborers are in sight. In the old days the pit would be crowded with pick-and-shovel men. Now there is only a rather small steam digger. With a man to keep the steam up, a man to guide the scoop, and a helper or two, this ungainly machine is doing all the work, and the hole grows rapidly. One who remembers the old conditions can only marvel at the number of men relieved of the necessity of toiling all day in mud and water, merely to prepare that hole for structural foundations. Yet the laborers are doubtless doing easier work at better wages than ever they could have enjoyed if the mechanical arm had not been stretched forth to handle this ever-recurring job of digging a hole.

There is nothing particularly novel in this use of machinery. The novelty is in its application. For that, undeniably, the stress of war has been in a measure responsible. Need to perform great and arduous tasks speedily, the relative lack of men for the heavier and coarser kinds of work, then brought into common use and repute inventions which had been languishing for lack of intensive demand. Tasks of minutiae, of exacting skill, of such perfect synchronization as almost to suggest a mechanical thought-process, had long ago been turned over to machinery as a matter of course. But machinery for the broad, ungainly, rough-edged activities involved in digging holes and trenches, in carrying and handling heavy material, in sorting, lifting, and piling freight and manufactured articles, in loading and unloading cars and vessels, was resorted to more tardily, and is only now being perfected. In fact, industry in the United States has not yet whole-heartedly accepted mechanical aid for all such tasks. It is in the transition stage; some jobs are handled by machinery, some by hand labor; on given jobs, man-power is still being combined with machinery, despite the fact that machinery might better be intrusted with all branches of the work.

Wherever big work is to be done, men are coming to see that it can profitably be done in a big way. That means by lavish expenditure of mechanical devices, and a husbanding of men as the guiding and directing agency. Thus those who, a brief generation ago, were laborers, needing hardly to think at all in order to meet every requirement of their kind of service, are now factors of guidance and direction, finding a play for trained thinking at every turn, needing judgment, quickness of sight and perception, enjoying even a measure of the inner satisfaction such as an artisan or a craftsman always feels in skillful work well turned. Even the brawny fellow at the levers of a steam shovel commands a wide range between awkwardness and deftness; his levers move in exactly the same way for each; it is the levers backed by his quick sight and good judgment, and his experience with past efforts, that keep the lumbering scoop at the end of his mechanical arm dancing, swinging, and grinding, through yards and yards of space, with a precision that can be measured in inches.

Wherever ability for thinking is negligible, men are now being eliminated. To keep a line of men passing bunches of bananas from the hold of a fruit steamer to the railroad cars or trucks that are to take them away from the pier is now deemed sheer waste of man-power. Instead, a device of the endless-chain variety conveys the bunches; only men enough are retained to load the bunches upon it and to place them as they are delivered upon the respective vehicles. Where packages of baggage and freight were once moved about the railroad terminals on hand trucks, with strenuous effort, fewer men now handle much greater volume more readily by means of electric motor trucks. Wherever heavy boxes and barrels of manufactured goods must be moved and piled in factories or warehouses, lifts and conveyors are increasingly being installed to do the work. The delicate output of the potter is mechanically conveyed to the kilns and stacked there without breakage, as readily as mammoth logs are lifted from a river barge, carried to shore, and stacked in neat piles, by machinery. The force of gravity is now used as an aid in making up freight trains in the up-to-date terminal yard as effectively as it is made to contribute to the stacking of bricks and tiles, to ministering to the supply of materials in factories exactly when and where they are needed, or to the making up of packed goods for shipment.

No wonder that leading universities have seen the point of all this, and are offering special courses in this branch of mechanics as a phase of transportation. Perhaps they might almost as well deal with it historically, as a phase of emancipation. That is what it is. It is thought, relieving man from the burden of physical slavery, setting the laborer free from unthinking toil, setting him free to be something more than a machine. And as men rise from being mere toiling machines to become the directors of machines that toil, they rise out of animalism to exemplify intelligence.

Riches of the Amazon Valley

MUCH is being said and written in these days, when the thought of every one is turned to the solution of industrial and social problems, about the world's lessening circumference and the bringing of all peoples into at least a closer commercial unity. Quite naturally, those who read and those who listen have been informed that, con-

temporarily with this movement, marked progress has been made in utilizing the heretofore latent resources of the land, of the waterways, and of all commercialized industry, intensifying, as it were, the productive and distributive forces to meet the increased demands. In the United States and Canada, particularly, ever since it was known that after-war problems were to be presented for solution, there have been well-defined movements designed to provide for colonizing returned soldiers upon undeveloped lands, the aim being, of course, to provide agreeable and profitable occupation for the soldiers, while seeking a ready and effective means of increasing the depleted food supplies of the world.

Is it true, as claimed, that the great industrial and social forces of the world have become coordinated as a result of recent experiences? Is it true that there has been a perceptible lessening of the world's circumference, and that the people of the world have been brought closer together? Unless these things are true only theoretically, it would seem that now is the time to make the fullest possible use of new and changing opportunities and conditions. Under these new conditions it should be true that a ton of foodstuffs is just as available for the purpose of feeding the hungry people of Europe, for instance, and just as valuable in dollars and cents, if produced in Brazil or Argentina, as if raised in the interior of the United States or in the west of Canada. Just because a path has been beaten from the State of Kansas to the Atlantic coast, or from Saskatchewan to Halifax, it cannot be said that no path can be broken, for instance, from the valley of the Amazon to the port of Pará. But the world is growing smaller, and the fact is now realized that in the valley of the Amazon there lies a vast empire of land, naturally productive, larger than the United States, which awaits the coming of men who can make farms. The valley watered by the Amazon and its tributaries embraces nearly 4,000,000 square miles, said to be the richest undeveloped area in the world. The resources of this great valley, dormant for centuries, are reported to be readily available. The land is rich and, it is claimed, easily subdued, while the climate makes possible the production of two crops annually.

This vast section is undeveloped, and practically uninhabited, because the world is only just becoming really aware of its riches. The call comes, to those who are willing to undertake an important part of the work of the world, to enlist as pioneers and pathfinders in what, it seems, may become one of the greatest industrial and social crusades in history.

Devonshire House

SO DEVONSHIRE HOUSE is to go the way of kings' palaces. When the beautiful iron gates, in the long stretch of brick wall, blackened by generations of London smoke, in spite of the Green Park opposite, have disappeared; when the quiet courtyard, where for decades the sparrows have mocked the pigeons, has been built over; when the stately Georgian house, stately not by magnificence but by its very simplicity and perfection of line and proportion, has been pulled down, London will be all the poorer. Thus the tide of commerce ever flowing north and south, east and west, reaches, in turn, one after another of the great buildings of the past or even the humble houses of history. Yesterday it was Boswell's House, in Soho; today Devonshire House, Piccadilly; tomorrow it may be Gough Square or the Tower. Progress, says Herbert Spencer, is not an accident, it is a necessity, it is part of nature. Which truism is scarcely a philosophic discovery of the first magnitude. But one could wish that it did not generally necessitate the replacing of the taste of masters by that of journeymen.

Two hundred years ago Devonshire House was the last house in Piccadilly passed by the coaches and posting chaises worming their way out of London by the great West Road. Today the sea of slates and bricks has poured past it, engulfing manor houses and parish churches, surging round village greens and farmyards, rushing up hills and flooding valleys, and sweeping over heaths which once were the happy hunting ground of highwaymen. When the present Devonshire House was built, and that was about the year of grace 1737, a string of mean shops and statutory yards fringed Piccadilly, westward as far as Hyde Park Corner, where a bell summoned pedestrians bound for the village of Kensington, sunk amidst its hawthorn hedges, to collect and proceed together as a safeguard against highwaymen. By the bridge over the Westbourne, at the hamlet of Knightsbridge, there was at least one villainous inn frequented by gentlemen of the road, and the whole neighborhood was suspect to the "Runners." Nowadays the Westbourne, renamed the Serpentine, flows miserably underground in an iron pipe, passes through the roof of Sloane Square Station, and so reaches the Thames at Chelsea.

A like fate has overtaken the Eastbourne, which once ran through the dip in Piccadilly so that every time the Duke drove out of Devonshire House, he must have crossed the bridge here on his road westward; and a terrible road it was, knee-deep in mud as it approached the Westbourne, along which snipe and woodcock built their nests in numbers. It was a dangerous road in every way, only kept moderately safe, after nightfall, by patrols of the dragoons. One evening Horace Walpole in his dining room, in Arlington Street, is disturbed by the shouting after a highwayman who has just stopped a chaise, at his very door; another evening, George Grenville, at dinner in his house in Bolton Street, sees a highwayman, who has just stopped a coach in Piccadilly, pass at full gallop, and escape by riding his horse down the steps into the little paved alley between the gardens of Devonshire and Lansdowne houses, which he it said was once the bed of the Eastbourne. In token of which an iron bar divides the entrance, unto this day: a very notable instance of closing the stable door after the loss of the horse.

When Kent was building the Duke's garden wall and the mansion on the other side of it, the long consulate of Sir Robert Walpole was gliding into its last

stormy years. Coming one day to call, at what was soon to become a great Whig fastness, he found the Duke out, and wrote in the visitors' book,

"Ut dominus domus est: non extra fulta columnis
Marmoris splendet: quod tenet, intus habet."

There you have the gap between the eighteenth century and the twentieth. Imagine Mr. Lloyd George going to call at Devonshire House today, and delivering himself offhand of a Latin epigram to the effect that the splendor of the marble columns of the mansion was equaled only by the personal virtues of its owner. Fifty years later the courtyard of the house witnessed the final scene in the famous Westminster election. The Court, the Ministry, the Treasury, had bent their efforts to keep Fox out of Parliament. The issue hung in the balance, when the Duchess of Devonshire went out to canvass in his behalf. It might be said that single-handed she won the battle, and in later days was used to declare that the most perfect compliment she ever was paid, and their name certainly was legion, came from an Irish laborer who, in return for his vote, asked only to be permitted to light his pipe from the fire of her beautiful eyes.

For some couple of centuries, the stately house has witnessed a succession of such scenes. Seven kings have ruled in England since it was built, and seven dukes have seen the pageant of English history pass its gates. A wonderful pageant even if confined only to that one London street. And now it is to fall into the hands of the housebreaker, and Piccadilly will mourn its loss.

Notes and Comments

ONE thinks more readily of an American farm with a wood lot than of one with a bamboo grove, but bamboo groves may yet become common in the southern states, if the idea of "instructing the farmer" in the desirability of planting them makes reasonable progress. It will be a new idea to the farmer, and he will have to think it over. Meantime the country has one important bamboo grove flourishing in the State of Georgia, where it stands in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture, to serve as an object lesson. The young bamboo shoots provide an early spring vegetable, said to have a flavor much like that of sweet corn, and the stalks have a wide range of uses which should make a bamboo grove profitable. It is worth the farmer's consideration, for example, that millions of small canes are yearly imported from Japan, and fishing rods made out of them, for which the United States pays annually about \$5,000,000.

ENTERPRISING merchants are watching with great interest the important railway and sea connection which is now being undertaken by the Greek Government. The new line will link up the Salonika-Serras-Constantinople Railway, at Drama, with the Aegean Sea, at Kavalla. At the present time the only outside outlet is in Western Thrace, at Dedeaqatch, an unprotected roadstead. For years the Drama-Kavalla line was regarded as a commercial necessity, but under the rule of the Turk nothing was done. Now that the Greek authorities have taken the matter in hand, the commercial and agricultural development of the region is assured.

SO OFTEN does one meet the name of Artemus Ward in American print that one is surprised to learn that a recent biography of the humorist and lecturer is the first that has been written. One can imagine, however, that Charles Farrar Browne, to give him his family name, was something of a problem for the biographer, for he once wrote a clear and circumstantial account of much of his career in less than a newspaper column. "I wrote the first Ward sketch," he said, "on a purely local subject, not supposing I should ever write another. Somehow the name Ward entered my head and I used it." Yet the sketch, little as the writer thought of it at the time, led to fame.

THE iron ore of Lorraine being no longer at the disposal of Germany, and the hope of owning Briey having definitely, it is to be hoped, passed from her, she has taken the course which should have commended itself to her many years ago: she has turned to her own soil for her needs, and is meeting with success. Statistics have been issued from Cologne showing that the sinking of shafts some short distance from Coblentz has shown the presence of iron and manganese in important quantities. Other mines have been discovered to the south of Berncastel. The significant thing about all this is the rapid and energetic way in which Germany has set herself to find out how best she can make up her losses.

PHILATELISTS are bidden to live in expectation, for the French Government has decided to issue a special stamp, or rather several, in commemoration of the victories of the French and allied armies. Special designs have been chosen, and although there will only be three different designs, each vignette will be reproduced in several colors. It is stated that the scheme is already matured, and that quite soon the stamps will be available. Doubtless many philatelists will welcome this French Government emission, but there are some in France who already have been heard to grumble because the government department concerned is, they say, doing the thing in a mean way and has not made the designs competitive.

THE erection of the Lincoln statue in Manchester, England, has naturally enough suggested that there is room in America for the sculptured figure of some great Englishman, which should stand also as a perpetual reminder of the real kinship between the two nations. Even immediately after the Revolution, when the statue of George III was destroyed in New York, it might reasonably have been replaced by a like memorial to Burke or Chatham, and the period of bitterness between the two peoples was perhaps shortened by such recognition of friends across the water during the very time when the American colonies were achieving independence. But although it was easy enough to destroy the statue of George III, it took time to change the American thought that he was symbolic of the British Nation.